BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,388—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1905. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

Milkmaid BRAND
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday. 2 P.M.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
21st	Jan.	ORIENTAL	5284	......	......
28th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
4th	Feb.	EGYPT	7912	......	......
11th	"	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
18th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
25th	"	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th	Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	......
11th	"	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9505
18th	"	ARABIA	7903	......	......
25th	"	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st	April	PERSIA	7951	......	......
8th	"	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th	"	EGYPT	7912	......	......
22nd	"	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th	"	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
6th	May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th	"	MACEDONIA	10512	......	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 18th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guiounet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.
YARRA	4,256	Sellier	23rd March 1905.
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	20th April 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or abou
NERA	5,807	Chevalier	3rd Feb. 1905.

For further Particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Agent.

New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Mar. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Apr. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 185
Return tickets available 2 years	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Mar. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Apr. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 290.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road 3rd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, KOWEIT, MAHOMMERAH AND BUSREH.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, or later on arrival of English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 2,000 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "MADURA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, from the Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR POREBUNDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about 24th January.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 20th January.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 17th January, 1905.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	26th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Mar. 1905
† PERSIA	P. Creglietto	5,895	5th Apr. 1905,
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,159	20th " "
*† MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th " "

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,766	27th Jan. 1905.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort Bombay.

R. SCOTT & Co. M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.
GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50.) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt, delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages by greased contract, Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

A. M. DOMINICK & CO.,

4, BRUCE LANE, FORT, SOUTH OF ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

IMPORTERS OF

ITALIAN, FRENCH, GERMAN, GRECIAN, TURKISH, PROVISION OILMANSTORES

of best Manufacture, Delicious and Rich Cream Cheese.

GRUEYERE, PARMESAN, BALKANESE, CATSCAVALI, STILTON, DOUBLE GLOUCESTER, etc.

ANCHOVIES FILETS AND ANTIPASTE
ANCHOVIES SALTED (in bulk by pounds.)
FINEST OLIVE OIL in Bottles and in Tins.
PURE WINE VINEGAR.
SAUSAGES MILAN in Skins, SAUSAGES MORTADELLAS.
MACARONI ASSORTED, VERMICELLI, SOUP PASTE, RICE.
OLIVES CALAMATA in Oil.
OLIVES Green and Black (in bulk by pounds.)
DRY BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, BROAD BEANS, etc.
WINES CHIANTI (real Florence in flasks) VERMOUTH ITALIAN.
BEER FINEST PILSENER "The Crown Brand."
PRICES VERY MODERATE. A TRIAL SOLICITED

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ICE PUDDINGS

SERVED DAILY

FROM 5 P. M.

AT

MONGINI BROTHERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TELEPHONE NO. 325.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. Fancy Shaped MACARONI prepared with EGGS, a speciality and novelty.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS, MUSCATEL RAISINS and CHESTNUTS, LENTILLES, BEANS, White and Red.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet for great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

FLAT WATCHES

THESE are the FLATTEST WATCHES made. In quality and price, these Watches will compete with the best. All Watches bear our NAME as a GUARANTEE of EXCELLENCE.

Very compact and comfortable in WEAR and DOES not distend the pocket.

VERY FINE LEVER MOVEMENT,
FULLY JEWELLED,
CAREFULLY EXAMINED, TESTED,
TIMED AND GUARANTEED.
OF CAREFUL FINISH AND
PERFECT TIME KEEPERS.

	Rs.
18 Carat Gold Crystal Face Case	225
Silver do. do.	40
Polished Gun Metal	35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARS.

MORE THAN

70

BRANDS

TO SELECT FROM

BAHADURS.

WRITE TO

MESSRS. McDOWELL & CO., LD.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

MADRAS
AND
LONDON.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA.

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the healthiest and most fashionable European quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every convenience and comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

GUEST NIGHTS: Every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. ORCHESTRA in attendance.

No Public Bar kept.

F. A. BOSCOLO, Managing Proprietor.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SINGER CO.
REMOVING
TO
HORNBY ROAD.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK.

WARREN'S CIRCUS.
A GRAND SPORTING NIGHT.
FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY,
BIG PURSES GIVEN FOR BOXING AND WRESTLING.

Boxing Match between LOU DUKE of New York and from H. M. S. PERSEUS J. ALLEN, also other contests.

THE THIRD WRESTLING MATCH
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 18th JAN.
AND
THURSDAY NIGHT 19th JANUARY.
A SPLENDID NEW
BICYCLE.
Supplied by LESLEY & Co. given away value Rs. 250.
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES GIVEN EVERY NIGHT.

SATURDAY POSITIVELY the LAST NIGHT and the LAST MATINEE,
do not lose the Chance of seeing this truly GREAT CIRCUS.

TOWN HALL, BOMBAY.

Under the Patronage, and in the Presence of THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON.

MR. EDGAR FAULKNER
WILL GIVE A
BENEFIT CONCERT
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON,
January 26th at 5-30 p.m,

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Part Songs .... {The Woods / The Primrose} Mendelssohn.
THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.
2. Song .... "Good night, good night, beloved" ....Balfe.
Mr. Z. KABRAJI.
3. Song.................. "A winter love song" ...Lawrence Kellie.
Miss JEHANGIR.
4. Song.................. "Sylvia" ....Koven.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.
5. Pianoforte Duett...... "From Foreign Parts" {Russia / Spain} Moszkowski.
Miss E. GROGAN and Miss STEERS.
6. Air .... "Tell me my heart" – Bishop.
Miss DOROTHY VINING.
7. Song with Pianoforte and vocal accompaniment.......... "Robin Adair".. Old Scotch Air.
Miss RUSSELL.
Messrs. W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER and G. J. HILL.

PART II.

1. Wedding Chorus..... "Lohengrin" ......Wagner.
Misses. VINING, HAMMETT, HEPWORTH, DIXON and Messrs. PHILLIPS and HILL.
2. Song.................. "United" ....Herbert Bunning.
Mrs. BOLLAM.
3. Air (with vocal accompaniment.) ..... "All through the night" Old Welsh Air.
Mr. G. J. HILL.
Messrs. J. PEARSON, W. PHILLIPS, EDGAR FAULKNER, A PELL and F. P. WEST.
4. Song................ "The valley by these" Stephen Adams.
Miss RUSSELL.
5. Duett .... "Excelsior" .... Balfe.
Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER and Mr. G. J. HILL.
6. Glee.................. "The three Chafors" Truhn.
THE GENTLEMEN OF THE CATHEDRAL CHOIR.

ENTRANCE Re 1
Reserved Seats Rs. 3.
Plan of Hall at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be OPENED to the PUBLIC, on TUESDAY, the 24th January, 1905, at 8 A.M., at Sir J. J. SCHOOL OF ARTS, Bombay.

The Conversazione, Prize distribution and private view of the Pictures for Members and their friends will take place on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1905, at 4-30 P.M.

EXHIBITION will be OPEN DAILY, from 8 A.M. to 5-30 P.M.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE.

SEASON TICKETS THREE RUPEES. Tickets only for Conversazione THREE RUPEES.

BOMBAY HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

THIS SHOW will be held on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd, FEBRUARY, 1905, the DOG SHOW being on the last day. Prospectuses may be had on application to

ALISTER FORBES, Esq.,
Hon: Secretary,
Bombay Horse Show,
10, Hummum Street, Bombay.

DOUGLAS BENNETT, Esq.,
Hon: Secretary,
Bombay Dog Show,
Arthur Crawford Market, Bombay.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 2 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1905, for the SUPPLY, between February and December, 1905, of about:—

5,000 Tons English and Welsh STEAM COAL,
3,000 Tons Bengal STEAM COAL
For delivery alongside Steamer, Bombay Harbour.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Re. one be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 16th Jan., 1905.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

NOTICE.

THE SIXTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Subscribers to the above Fund will be held in the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 28th, January, 1905, at 3 P.M., to receive the Report of the Directors; to lay before the Meeting the Books of the Fund together with an Abstract Statement of the Accounts and a List of Subscribers and incumbents in accordance with the Fund Rule 58; and to fill by election under Rule 5 the three vacancies caused by the retirement by rotation of three Directors; also to elect Auditors for the ensuing year, as required by Rule 8.

The following is the list of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board. Subscribers desiring to vote for the election of Directors should send in their votes to this office two clear days before the date of Meeting.

By Order of Directors,
RIVERS HOWE,
Secretary.

Names of Subscribers who, if elected, are willing to serve on the Board:—

E. BAPTIST,
E. F. BERKELEY,
OLDBURY BURNE,
T. P. FARRELL,
A. R. G. HAMPTON,
F. B HEBBERT,
E. P. S. HILL,

C. HODGSON,
N. G. MUKERJEE,
S. G. PLATTS,
* A. S. SILK,
* C. A. SMITH,
C. W. SANDFORD,
A. J. WILSON, (1)

N.B.—*Directors retiring by rotation.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CEYLON PEARL FISHERY OF 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that a PEARL FISHERY will take place at MARICHCHIKKADDI, in the Island of CEYLON, on or about February 20, 1905.

The Banks to be fished are the South-West Cheval Paar, which is estimated to contain 3,500,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for two days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; the Mid-East Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 13,750,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for seven days with average loads of 10,000 each a day. The North and South Moderagam, with 25,700,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for thirteen days with average loads of 10,000 each day; the South Cheval Paar, estimated to contain 40,220,000 oysters, sufficient to employ 200 boats for twenty days with average loads of 10,000 each a day; each boat being fully manned with divers.

2. It is notified that fishing will begin on the first favourable day after February 19. Boat owners and divers should be at MARICHCHIKKADDI by February 16.

3. Marichchikkaddi is on the mainland, eight miles by sea south of Sillavaturai, and supplies of good water and provisions can be obtained there.

4. The fishery will be conducted on account of Government, and the oysters put up to sale in such lots as may be deemed expedient.

5. The arrangements of the fishery will be the same as have been usual on similar occasions. Persons attending the Fishery Camp from India will be permitted to travel to Ceylon by either of the following routes: (1) Tuticorin to Colombo or (2) Paumben to Marichchikkaddi—and by no other. Arrangements will be made as at the last fishery for travellers to proceed from Paumben direct to the Camp. The only restriction imposed on travellers by the Paumben route will be inspection by the Medical Officer at Paumben.

6. Drafts on the Banks in Colombo or bills on the Agents of this Government in India, at ten days' sight, will be taken, on letters of credit being produced to warrant the drawing of such drafts or bills.

7. For the convenience of purchasers the Treasurer at Colombo and the different Government Agents of Provinces will be authorized to receive cash deposits from parties intending to become purchasers and receipts of these officers will be taken in payment of any sums due on account of the fishery.

8. No deposit will be received for a less sum than Rs. 250.

9. All communications regarding the fishery must be addressed to the Government Agent, Northern Province, Jaffna Ceylon, up to the end of January, after which date they should be addressed to him at Marichchikkaddi.

By His Excellency's command,
A. M. ASHMORE,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office, Colombo, December 16, 1904.

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Historical Papers will be read by Dr. BHANDARKAR, Prof. S. R. BHANDARKAR and Prof. BHADKAMKAR. Special Papers will be read by A. M. T. JACKSON Esq. Rev. Dr. ABBOTT Professor PATHAK, M. R. BODAS Esq. and V. R NATU Esq.

Evening 830—11-30 GRAND CONVERSAZIONE. H. E. the GOVERNOR presiding.

SOCIAL; MUSICAL; SCIENTIFIC:—Addresses by representatives of communities and Delegates from Foreign Societies.

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PROGRAMME OF MUSIC. &c,

8-45...... Organ Recital .... C. Robinson.
8-55...... Pianola.......................... Messrs. Rose and Co.
9-5 ...... Cornet Solo.................. Aubrey Rhenius.
9-20...... Organ Recital.......... Major Jennings.
9-30...... Pianola.......................... Messrs. Rose and Co.
9-40.. ... Cornet Solo.................. Aubrey Rhenius.
9-45...... Organ Recital .... C. Robinson.

Durbar Room..................Lantern Exhibits,

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Library Rooms ....Miscro scopes, Telescope Radium, Gramophones, &c.

PART II.

Addresses by H. E. the GOVERNOR (in the Chair), H. H. the AGA KHAN, Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR and Sir PHEROZESHA MEHTA.

Organ Recital .... Major Jennings.

Reception of Delegates and their Replies: Dr. Bhandarkar; Principal Hara Prasad Shastri; C. H. Hill, Esq.; T. H. Holland, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Abbott; A. M. T. Jackson, Esq; Col. Jayakar; Col. Bannerman.

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Col. C. E. Harman ....Defendant.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 3-30 p. m., in pursuance of an order made by His Honor the Chief Judge and dated the 5th day of January, 1905, the undermentioned articles attached herein—

One plate chest containing best plated spoons and forks, knives, carving fork, nut crackers, sugar and ice tongs, salt spoons, fish knives and forks sugar sifters, champagne tap, cruet stand, sugar bowl, entry dishes, toast rack and egg stand coffee and tea pots, sugar basins, milk jugs, salvers, silver napkin ring, silver salt spoon, sweet dish, mustard pot, pepper pot, &c.

The property will be on view from to-morrow, Thursday.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF NOWROJI HILL NORTH SIDE ROAD AND JAIL ROAD EAST.

Pursuant to the Consent Decretal Order, dated the 20th day of August, 1904, made in a suit filed, in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay (being Suit No. 702 of 1903) wherein Nana Essoo Padwal and others were the plaintiffs and Dada Bhaoo and others were the defendants, and under direction of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed, and of Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, attorneys for the first defendant abovenamed, who had been respectively authorised by the said Decretal Order to sell jointly by Public Auction the property hereunder described, the Undersigned will put up for sale by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of January, 1905, 4 p. m., at the premises, the property hereunder described:—

A plan of the said property can be seen and further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the Undersigned and from Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., and from Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanjee and Romer, respectively by applying to either of them at their respective offices in Fort, Bombay.

The description of the property to be sold is as under:—

All those two pieces or parcels of Fazendari land (the Fazendar whereof is Mr. Jalbhoy Ardheshir Sett) now formed into one, together with a building standing thereon, situate at the junction of Nowrojee Hill North Side Road and Jail Road East, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district and subdistrict of Bombay, containing by a admeasurement in the aggregate eighty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 4094 and 3728 (1) street Nos 2 6, 931 and 945, and bounded on the east by property of Narayen Hurry Soorvey, on the west by the Jail Road East on the north partly by property of Ancosaya Ganpat Zender and partly by property of Henry Willis Graham and on the south by a public lane called Nowrojee Hill North Side Road and all which said land and premises are now, and have for many years past, been in the possession and occupation of the said first defendant Dada Bhaoo.

Under instructions from the administration General Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, on MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p. m.

The effects of the late Mr. W. E Craig consisting of photographic materials and book, reading books and magazines opera glasses, crockery, hand bags, steel trunks, wearing apparels and sundry articles.

The effects of the late Mr. John Hickey consisting of sundries.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 18th January 1905.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and sundry goods, &c.

2 cases white mulls.
2 cases coloured prints.
1 case felt Hungarian caps.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Husonally Sulleemanjee Bootwalla:—
1587-H. M. [illegible]—35 cases canvas hemp sole shoes.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Dossa Jeewun—
[illegible]—5 cases white shirtings.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Moorarjee Mohanjee.
T [illegible]—121-5—5 cases coloured woollen serge shawls

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 18th January, 1905.

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For Children's Ailments.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

SCROFULA AND RICKETS

WHOOPING COUGH.

AFTER MEASLES.

Angier's Emulsion is positively the best remedy that can be given to any delicate child, and all mothers should acquire a knowledge of its properties and uses. Children like it and retain it. They take it with real pleasure when other medicines are out of the question. It is pleasant, simple, and safe, and does not contain an atom of anything that can be harmful to the feeblest infant.

Angier's Emulsion

(PETROLEUM WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES)

The effect of Angier's Emulsion upon weak and puny children is most pronounced; they show improvement almost from the very first dose. It gives them a better appetite, and their food digests better, while it soothes the irritable child to natural healthy sleep. One bottle will often work wonders, for the gain in weight, strength, and vitality is amazing. Doctors prescribe it largely for children's diseases, and it is used in children's hospitals. As petroleum is not animal oil, it is acceptable to all castes. Furthermore, in its preparation, the Emulsion is untouched by hand.

CAUTION.—Do not risk disappointment or worse by trying imitations made with ordinary petroleum. Be sure to get Angier's.

In three sizes; of Chemists and Bazaars.

THE ANGIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., 31 & 32 SNOW HILL, LONDON, ENG.

THE ORGANS OF RESPIRATION.

HARVEY'S

ACONITE POWDERS,

FOR COUGH, CHRONIC COUGH, TOUCHED WIND, BROKEN WIND, ROARING, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.

Rs. 1-14 per Box of Six Powders, Rs. 7-8 per Quarto of Four Boxes.

HARVEY'S ACONITE POWDERS are a well-known remedy for those diseases of the Respiratory Organs of Horses (heretofore considered incurable), known as Chronic Cough, Broken Wind, Thick Wind, Hay Asthma, Noisy Respiration (Roaring, &c), and other affections of the air passages and lungs; and also for Hoose in Cattle, all of which they either entirely remove, or promptly alleviate in incurable cases.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,

BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

FROM TO-DAY

RUDGE WHITWORTH BICYCLES

WILL BE SOLD AT

Rs. 165

FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.

60, TAMARIND LANE.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Obra, 3496 tons, Captain T Johnstone, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Japan ports, in balast.

THE steamer Mary Ada Short, 2335 tons, Captain F R Sims sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Painlac with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar, 1440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin sailed yesterday for Mauritius with a general cargo and 89 deck passengers.

THE steamer Den of Airlie, 2379 tons, Captain J Cumming, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Calcutta 6th January, with a cargo of coal,

THE B I S N Co's steamer Vita, 501 tons, Captain H Trouson, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kattiawar coast ports with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Asia, 2336 tons, Captain W Mathews sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool with a general cargo and Mrs Ellias a passenger.

THE Florio-Rubattino S N Co's steamer Capri, 2717 tons Captain G Belsito, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo, 7 cabin and 14 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Nevasa 1945 tons, Captain G B Hirst, arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay, 30th December, with a general cargo and 13 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Umta, 3192 tons, Captain D F Lee, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 27th December via coast ports, with a general cargo and 11 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Den of Airlie s.	Cumming	Calcutta, Jan 6
17	Nevasa s	Hirst	Delagoa Bay, Dec 30
	Umta s	Lee	Calcutta, Dec 27

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Kerbella s	Le Grand	Persian Gulf
	Neuenfels s	Weselah	Hamburg, &c
	Stanley Hall s	Nuttall	Karachi
	Sicilia (Trpt)	Weston	Southampton
	Capri s	Belsito	Hongkong
	Mary Ada Short s	Sims	Marseilles &c
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius
	Vita s	Trouson	Karachi &c
	Asia s	Mathews	Liverpool &c
	Obra s	Johnston	Rangoon &c

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Ethelhilda for Liverpool &c

" Libra for Persian Gulf

" Nevasa for Zanzibar &c

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, left Suez on the evening of the 14th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Arabia, arrived at Suez from Bombay on the afternoon of the 16th instant.

The Bath for Tender Feet.

Eminent Physicians strongly recommend the addition of a little Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. (See Medical Reports in Book on bottle). Tired, Tender or Aching Feet are instantly relieved and all trace of Odour immediately disappears. Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS, BY MAJOR. T. W. CUFFE A. D. C. COMMANDING Bo. L. H.

Bombay, January 18, 1905.

1. The Squadron will parade to-day Wednesday the 18th instant on the Sands at Church Gate Station at 7. a. m. Sharp.

Dress.—Drill order, Khaki.

Musketry.

2 Those who have not yet completed are requested to communicate at once with the Instructor with a view to all class firing being completed during the present month.

The Competition for the monthly Challenge Cup will be held on Saturday afternoon next at Santa Cruz. Distances will be those of the annual course.

By Order,
F. A. REDDIE, Lieut,
Acting Adjt. B. L. H

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, January 18, 1905.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—

No 1 Coy Thursday at 6 30 a.m.—Colaba North Fort, for "6" B L Gun Drill.

No 2 Coy Thursday—At 8-30 p.m. parade at Prince's Dock Gate and proceed to Cross Island for 6" B L Gun Drill

2. It is notified that the B V A Carbine Association will begin on the 22nd instant. The following are the 1st day's matches ;—

MATCH I—Rangers 200 and 600 yards.

1st Prize Presented by H E The Governor Value Rs. 50.

	Rs		Rs
2nd Prize	25	7th Prize	5
3rd Prize	20	8th Prize	5
4th Prize	15	9th Prize	5
5th Prize	10	10th Prize	5
6th Prize	10		
			100

Presented by Members B V A

MATCH II—Ranges 300 and 500 yards

1st Prize Presented by Messrs Marcks & Co Value Rs 50.

	Rs		Rs
2nd Prize	25	7th Prize	5
3rd Prize	20	8th Prize	5
4th Prize	15	9th Prize	5
5th Prize	10	10th Prize	5
6th Prize	10		
			100

Presented by Members B V A

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, January 18, 1905.

1. "A" and "C" Companies will parade to-day Wednesday the 18th instant, at the Sir Richard Temple's Statue at 8 p m.

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms.

2 There will be Coy Drill for "D" Coy at the back of the Telegraph Quarters, at 5 p m to-day Wednesday the 18th instant, and every Wednesday until further orders

Dress—Plain Clothes, Rifles and Side Arms

3. Members of "E" Company (Cyclist) will parade at the Queens Statue on Saturday next, the 21st Instant for a ride out to Andheri. Fall in at 4-45 p.m. Sharp.

Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, Forage Caps, without Arms.

4. There will be Instruction Drills for Officers only at Head-Quarters at 6 p m to-day Wednesday the 18th instant.

5. The 113th Bombay Infantry Rifle Range at Santa Cruz will be available for class-firing daily until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that members will take advantage of this and that Section Commanders will get their Sections out to the Range so that their Sections may complete their class-firing as soon as possible.

6. The following is the Programme for the remainder of the Corps Rifle Meeting at Ghat Cooper Rifle Range.

Wednesday 18th instant Match 2,500 and 600 yards and Match VIII 600 yards unlimited.

Thursday 19th and Sunday 22nd—Match III 700 and 800 yards.

Monday 23rd—Match IV Sharp Shooters Match and Match V Moving Target.

Tuesday 24th instant—All Comers Competitions to Matches VII and VIII.

7. It is notified for information that the Corps will hold a Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz from the 3rd to the 11th February 1905. both days inclusive. The Annual Inspection will take place at the Camp on Saturday the 11th February.

8. No 5503 Cadet H Daniels is transferred from "I" to "C" Company from this date.

9. The Battalion will parade on Wednesday the 25th instant for a Moonlight March. Time and place will be notified hereafter.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths, from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	6	1	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	13	11	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	12	10	30
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	2	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada ...	5	3	35
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	2	8
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	7
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	1
Hospitals ...	0	4	16
Total ...	39	32	145
Total plague deaths to date ...	278,477	260,700	
Same date last year ...	20	21	86

HAVE YOU SUSPECTED YOUR KIDNEYS?

WHEN the kidneys get ill the back gives out.

But the back is not to blame.

The ache comes from the kidneys, which lie under the small of the back.

Therefore dull pain in the back, or sharp, quick twinges, are warnings of sick kidneys—warnings of kidney trouble.

Plasters and Liniments will not cure a bad back, for they cannot reach the kidneys which cause it.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills reach the kidneys themselves; this is a special kidney and bladder medicine, and it drives out of the body all the liquid poisons and crystallised impurities which cause disease. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills heal the diseased surfaces of the kidneys and bladder.

Kidney trouble affects different people differently, but the common signs are backache, irregular kidney action, rheumatism, nervousness, languor, dizziness, irregular heart, back quickly affected by cold, sleeplessness, irritability, puffiness beneath the eyes, swollen ankles and limbs, headaches, despondency, too much or too little urine, sediment from the urine, gravel, and bladder troubles.

All Chemists sell DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS.

To prove what this Kidney Medicine will do for you, a sample box will be sent FREE by Post on application to FOSTER-McCLELLAN Co., 8, Wells-Street, Oxford-Street, London, W., England.

Please say what paper you saw this offer in.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JAN. 16.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-2	= — 1-16,
3 per cent. Rentes	£98 1-4	= unchanged
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106 1-4	= + 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 11-16	= + 1-16
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 11-16	= unchanged
3 months hence	27 3-8	= do
Spot in New York	60 1-4	= do
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·13 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·44	= + 1-2
New York Demand	4·87 5-8	= unchanged
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= do
3 " " "	2 5-8 per cent	= do
4 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	2 1-8 per cent	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 7-8 per cent	= — 3-8
7 day market loans	2 per cent	= — 1-8

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 11 3-4 D.-J., sellers firm

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 2 1-2 value

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 2,390,000.
White Karachi 29 3-4 D.J. sellers } firmer.
Red Karachi 29 J.-F. sellers

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4 J.-F. sellers } quieter
Brown 31 J.-F. sellers

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 33 1-2 J.-F. value quiet.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York. 8 7-8

SKINS SALES.

Goat skin sale opened to-day. Goat skins offered 991,000. Sheep skins offered 645,000, General tone. Good demand goat and sheep skins 1-2d. higher. Goat skins prime qualities prices barely maintained goat and sheep skins active.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian dull. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 3·82. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 6 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 38,000. Futures closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April
3·77	3·74	3·77
+1	+1	+ 2
April-May	May-June	June-July
3·80	3·82	3·85
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sep.-Oct.
3·87	3·88	3·89
+ 2	+ 2	+ 2

Receipts at U S Ports	20,000
Do. last year	38,000
Exports to Great Britain	18,000
Do. do Continent	25,000
IN NEW YORK—	
Spot	7·25 + 5
Futures, month of March	6·95 + 8
Do. do. July	7·16 + 9
Spot	6 13-16 — 1-16
Futures, month of April	6·97 + 16
Do. do. July	7·12 + 16
Tone at close	quiet.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Monday, 16th January, 1905 :—

Cotton	16,163 bales.
Wheat	31,533 cwts.
Linseed	2,265 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	4,304 "
Gingellyseed	9,858 "
Poppyseed	530 "
Groundnuts	1,101 "
Castorseed	976 "
Rice	24,198 "
Myrabollam	4,903 "
Cottonseed	8,551 "
Mowraseed	353 "
Gram	3,467 "
Joowar	4,859 "
Maize	2,229 "

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion ... Rs. 12,47,459
Gold Coin ... Rs. 4,50,000
Ex s s Bengal from Australia
Gold coin ... Rs. 45,900
Ex s s Bengal from Hongkong
Silver Bullion ... Rs. 1,52,225
Ex s s Bengal from London via Colombo

BOMBAY, JAN. 17.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T. ... 1s. 4 1-16d
Bank Demand ... 1s 4 3-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A. 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do 6 do do 1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do ... 170 3-4
Marks 3 do do ... 138 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight ... 137
Shanghai 30 do do ... 193
Japan 30 do do ... 148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone firm.

Cash ... 97·14
1st Settlement 1st February... 97·14

Money Market.—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 20th October 5 do
Bank of Bengal do 10th November 6 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July ... 4 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady. Rs. a. p.
Ready ... 5 5 0 to 5 6 0

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.
Brown Cawnpore. Ready. 5 0 0 to 5 1 6
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready 5 9 0 to 5 10 0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.
Ready ... 5 9 0

Castorseed—Tone steady.
Ready ... 28

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady
Howree Khandeish ... Rs. 37 to 39
15 per cent Mixed ... Rs. 37 to 38

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— steady.
Estimated sales ... bales 8,000
Imports ... do. 15,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.
3·74	3·77	3·80
+3	+3	+3
Apl.-May.	May-June	June-July
3·83	3·85	3·88
+3	+3	+3
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
3·90	3·91	3·92
+3	+3	+3

COTTON.—The local market is again very dull and prices are sagging. Sellers are anxious to operate and buyers are holding off. The business passing at Colaba is very limited.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited ;—

Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms) ...	169 158 ...	25 Jan.
Bengals (H.G.) (Ry. terms) ...	170 160 ...	17 do.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) ...	171 165 ...	25 do.
Oomravatee description (M.-G.)	172 166 ...	17 do.
Khandeish (M.-G.) ...	... 165 156	25 do.
Do. do. ...	... 166 160	17 do.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G)		
Karanja do. do. do.	172 166 ...	25 Jan.
Akola do. do. do.	173 167 ...	17 do.
Oomra, good staple (M.G.) ...	179 173 ...	25 do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	174 168 ...	25 do.
Do. do. ...	175 169 ...	17 do.
Broach (M.-G.) ...	194 ...	25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.) ...	... 188	15/25 do.
Bhownugger do. ...	181 171 164 ...	25 May
Do (H.-G.) ...	178 168 161 ...	25 do
Mutt'a (M.-G.) ...	178 168 ...	Feb-Mar 25
Dharwar (S.-G) ...	... 181	Apl.-May 25
Western ...	... 172	do.
Bengal (M.-G.) ...	172 162 ...	25 Jan.
Sind-Panjab ...	173 162 ...	17 do.
Jalgaon ...	... 167 161	25 do,
Do ...	... 168 162	17 do.
Nagpore and Kampti ...	175 169 ...	25 do.
Do. do. ...	176 170 ...	17 do.
Dhollera (M.-G.) ...	183 173 166	25 May.
Do. (H.-G.) ...	180 170 163	do

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as, for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

SELFE—ELWORTHY—January 7, at St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev Canon Lockman assisted by the Rev W K Firminger, Percival Aylwin, eldest son of John Henry James Selfe of Sydenham, Kent, to Ida Ellen, second daughter of Henry Elworthy, of Calcutta, and Ealing, Middlesex.

BROWN—SMITH—January 6, at the Macfarlane Memorial, Church, Kalimpong, by the Rev T Ed Taylor, M A, B L, assisted by the Rev H C Duncan, M A, George Brown Agricultural Superintendent, St Andrews' Colonial Homes, to Lizzie Ferguson, eldest daughter of Andrew, G Smith, Esq of Maxwell, Park, Glasgow. N B,

DEATH.

POLWHELE—January 1, at Budaun, Annie Louisa (Nan), the beloved wife of J A Polwhele, Resident Engineer, R and K Ry,

PURE BLOOD.

KEMP'S

"CLOVERINE."

RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY

KEMP & CO., LD.,

HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 45 m High water, 8-23m, 9 53a. Low water, 2-54m, 2 53a.

Chamber of Commerce, ballot for election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

B. B. R. A. Society ; Conference of Sanskrit scholars, 11 a.m. Papers to be read by Dr. Bhandarkar, Professor S. R. Bhandarkar, and Professor Bhadkamkar ; and special papers by Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Abbott, Professor Pathak, Mr. M. R. Bodas, and Mr. V. R. Natu. Conversazione from 8-30 p.m. to 11-30 p.m., H. E. the Governor presiding. Addresses by H. E. the Governor H. H. the Aga Khan, Sir P. M. Mehta and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar.

Warren's Circus, 9 p. m.

Bombay Industrial Exhibition, 3 to 11 p. m.

DEPARTURE OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—H. H. Jam Shri Jaswatsingji of Nawanagar and the Thakores Saheb of Wadhwan and Sayla with their respective staffs left Bombay for their territories on Monday.

ARRIVAL OF A NATIVE CHIEF.—His Highness Maharaja Mansingji of Doogad Baria, accompanied by two princes and attended by the staff arrived in Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad Mail train and alighted at the Grant Road station. His Highness has been staying in a bungalow at Walkeshwar Road.

A MOTOR-CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. M. Williams of Messrs. Phillimore and Company was driving a motor-car along Girgaum Road on Monday afternoon when near the junction of Girgaum and Churney Roads a Hindu named Rama Mahadoo, aged forty-five, was knocked down by the car. His right leg was fractured just above the ankle and he was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he has been detained for treatment. Mr. Williams blew his horn and the policeman on duty near the place shouted out to the man, but he, being hard of hearing, took no notice of the warning and hence the accident.

MUSIC AT THE EXHIBITION.—The following programme will be gone through by the 104th Wellesley's Rifles to-day on the Exhibition Grounds :—

1st Programme, From 5-30 to 7 p.m.

March	Friendship	Davies
Overture	The Merry Monarch	Herold
Selection	The Grand Mogul	Audran
Valse	Corps ball Tanze	Gung'l
Selection	Yeomen of the Guard	Sullivan
Gavotte	Stephanie	Czibulka

2nd Programme, From 9 to 11 p.m.

March	Impromptu	Hume
Overture	Mirella	Gounod
Valse	Our Last	Samothe
Selection	The Lady Slavey	Godfrey
Scene and Aria	Jeanne Hachette	Osborne
Galop	Die Wilderer	Faust

ALLEGED ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—About 11 o'clock on Monday night the police received information that one Mahadeo Ramji, a bidee maker had attempted to kill his wife Luximibai, aged twenty-five in his house at Haines Road by cutting her throat with an old table knife and that he had attempted to destroy himself in a similar manner. The police immediately repaired to the house, which is situated in Haines Road and there they found Mahadeo sitting near the door with the knife lying beside him. He had a wound on the throat from which he was bleeding. His wife was in a similar condition. Both Luximibai and Mahadeo were removed to the J. J. Hospital where it was ascertained that the former had an incised wound on her throat extending from left to right, while the latter had a similar wound severing the wind pipe. The police inquiries show that the husband and wife had a quarrel at 7 p.m. the same day and they both retired without having their meals. As Mahadeo's condition was considered to be serious, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup was summoned yesterday morning at the hospital to take down the man's deposition. Mahadeo in the course of his deposition admitted having stabbed his wife and attempted to commit suicide, as he suspected his wife's fidelity to him.

THE BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

CONCESSIONS TO SCHOOLS.

THE concession to the public of reduced rates of admission to the Exhibition has now been supplemented by a concession to Schools. Papils will be admitted to the Exhibition on payment of only two Annas per head provided that each school comes in a body with at least one teacher in charge.

Admissions to amusements, too, will be at half the usual rates.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DELHI—BOMBAY MOTOR TRIALS.

THE REJECTED CONSOLATION PRIZE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Committee of the Motor Union have now received the opinion of the Judges in connection with the award of the "Times" Cup. This Cup was originally awarded to Mr. R. J. Vakil, the owner of the 6 H. P. "Wolseley" Car, but as Mr. Vakil has declined to accept the Cup, the Judges unanimously award it to Mr. Lionel Inglis, the owner of the 12 H. P. "De Dion" Car.

The Hon. Mr. John Scott Montagu, Editor of the "Car Illustrated," having offered to send a copy of this paper, for one year, to the three most meritorious performers, residing in India, the Judges have selected the following :—(1) 12 H. P. "Darracq," P. C. Sawyer. (2) 12 H. P. "De Dion," Lionel Inglis. (3) 6 H. P. "Wolseley," R. J. Vakil.

The same gentleman having offered to send a copy of the "Car Magazine," for one year, to the next three most meritorious performers, residing in India, the Judges have selected the following gentlemen:—(1) 6 H. P. "De Dion," B. H. Hewett. (2) 6 H. P. "Oldsmobile," K. D. Wadia. (3) 12 H. P. "De Dion," Dr. A. H. Deane.—Yours, etc.,

ARTHUR HOAR,
Honorary Secretary.
The Motor Union of Western India.

Bombay Jan. 17.

A CEYLON CRITICISM.

"A Competitor" writing in the "Times of Ceylon" thus criticises the decision of the Judges in the Delhi-Bombay Motor Trials. As matters stand, the whole system of appointing observers and putting them to a heavy expense and of having a system of marks at all, was an utter farce. We might just as well have paraded in Bombay, and let the judges choose. Their opinion appears to be based on the fact that the Dietrich car, which lost 58 marks through a very serious mechanical defect, had very bad luck, but still was, in their opinion, "the" most reliable car, and "the" most suitable for use in India.

One of the Judges told me they could not have thought of giving the prize to a small car, as the prize was intended as an encouragement to get the best class of car for Indian touring. In which case every small car owner has been seduced into putting his money into this trial on entirely false pretences. The fact is, the only point the judges have in their favour is that they are straight and honest. Nothing else can be said for them. Three of them are military officers who know nothing about a car at all—the other two are civil engineers, who are also more or less ignorant of internal combustion engines. To give these five amateurs the power of discriminating and judging between different pieces of highly complex machinery could never have been intended by the committee of the Motor Union of Western India. Yet it is a duty they have taken on themselves, with the result that they have made the most appalling mistake they could have done in their award. It is not sour grapes on the part of the disappointed ones—because I have shown that if any discrimination was to be shown there were at least six to choose from, and the de Dietrich car never entered into anyone's calculation.

It is most unfortunate, as practically every one votes the whole trials to have been, by virtue of the judges' award, a farce and fiasco.

OVERCROWDING OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. K. E. Ghamat, Barrister-at-Law, has done the public a service by sounding the note of warning against young Bombay taking to the profession of Pleaders—now a cheap drug in the market. None better than Mr. Ghamat knows where the shoe pinches. It is true, a paternal Government allows the humble "Mukhtiars" to help the ignorant and poor peasantry who cannot afford the fees of a native Barrister or pleader to advocate their cause ; but it is all wrong, not only for the reasons given by your correspondent, but in the cause of humanity, because as we know, the pleaders have to pass by no means a very easy test, and more than one great native thinker has, before now, attributed the premature deaths of many a promising Indian to the severity of the examinations. I thoroughly appreciate his scheme of handicaping these poor moths round the candle. It may be that very few of these new pleaders venture to practise in the High Court, before they have gained experience in District Courts although Mr Ghamat thinks otherwise, but the remedy proposed is, all the same a salutary one. Old and successful pleaders who with all their competency would not retire and make room for the new generation and who in the good old times of Aryan emigrations would have been made short shrift of, should certainly live as a matter of handicap and take apprentices on adequate terms as suggested. The whole mischief, lies in that dictum of doubtful wisdom about the survival of the fittest, and in the saying that there is enough room for the ablest to reach the top of the ladder. Self-love and conceit is after all a human weakness, and the majority will to the end of time continue to think as among the fittest. Much heavier handicaping than the modest scheme of your learned correspondent is needed to check the evil, They say the number of briefless Indian barristers is already growing apace and should the Inns of Court ever think of arranging for simultaneous examinations in India the prospect would indeed be alarming. I hear of a plethora in the Indian Medical and Engineering professions as well. Foolish parents who thus throw away fortunes and lead their hopefuls into deep pits need to be warned all along the line. Then there are those aimless graduates, landed annually in shoals, whose prospects have appalled even the stoutest hearts of our rulers. One staggers at the thought when coming to consider that this disease prevails throughout India, not to speak of the civilized West, and yet the drastic remedy, the one infallible cure, proposed by Mr. Ghamat has been woefully neglected! It is a pressing matter for the consideration of Universities all over the world. better to be a hewer of wood and drawer of water than to follow the mirage of not only the over crowded legal but all the other higher professions equally surfeited all over the world. Yours &c.

PET-KE-VASTE.

Parel, January 17.

TRAM DRIVERS' EYE SIGHT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It would be interesting to know if the Tramway Company have their drivers' eyes tested before engaging them. I am led to make this enquiry owing to a most flagrant case of short sightedness or blindness, I hardly know which, that came under my personal observation the other night. The tram, I was travelling by, happened to be following another at a distance of about thirty yards and when nearly opposite the National Bank the tram ahead stopped to allow some passengers to alight. The driver of the tram I was in drove on unconcernedly without apparently noticing that the other tram had stopped with the result that the horses dashed into the leading tram and were nearly brought to grief. The driver's explanation which he expressed sufficiently loud for me to hear from my position in the third seat from the end was to the effect that he could not see and had not noticed that the other tram was at a stand-still. The class of people from whom the tram car drivers are principally recruited are notorious for their bad sight, (they are mainly upcountry Hindus from Lucknow, Bareilly, and other districts in the United Provinces), especially at night. Some years ago when in Government service I had 200 sepoys the majority of whom were Hindus of the kind mentioned and, I frequently found that men whose eye-sight was apparently all right in the day time could not see half a dozen yards a-head of them at night. Many of the tram accidents that happen at night are no doubt due to defective eye sight of the drivers.—Yours, etc,

LONG SIGHT.

"I am using Cypridol with good results in "Specific" cases and will bring it to the notice of my brother practitioners here" (Unsolicited) J L, ALLISON, M. D. Sheridan, U. S. A., 20th May 1904.

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BOMBAY UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

A MEETING of new Fellows of the Bombay University was held last evening in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University for the Election of two Syndics in the Faculty of Medicine, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman, the senior Fellow present, was in the chair.

ELECTION OF SYNDICS IN MEDICINE.

It was proposed by Dr. De Monte, and seconded by Dr. Ghaswala, that Dr H. P. Dimmock be elected a Syndic in Medicine. The propositon was agreed to unanimously.

It was next proposed by Dr. Street, and seconded by Dr. Powell, that Dr. Timuljee B Nariman be elected a Syndic in Medicine.

Mr. Chunilal Dharamdas Saraiya proposed that this meeting ought to be postponed, as the notice given by the Chancellor was, "ultra vires" and illegal.

The Chairman said the point was raised the day before, but it was negatived. It was very plain some decision would have to be come to in the matter, and they could follow the decision afterwards. At present there was the business before the meeting according to notice, and it must be disposed of.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, who arrived at this stage, remarked that the notice calling the meeting had been considered illegal and ultra vires, and the meeting ought to be postponed, as any resolution they might come to would be only time and energy wasted.

The Chairman ruled that the motion was not out of order and ought to be proceeded with.

The proposition was put to the vote and carried. Those opposed to it therefore left the meeting.

ELECTION OF SYNDICS IN LAW.

A meeting of the Fellows was then held to elect two Syndics in Law. The Hon. Mr. S W. Edgerley, C.I.E., the senior Fellow present, took the chair.

The Chairman said there were two Syndics to be elected, and there were only two nominations for the election, and there was no contest apparently.

The Hon. Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad raised a point of order. The Section of the Act, under which the Provisional Syndicate was held, was section 12 and the Clause to it was P., which stated "the Senate shall, in such manner as the Chancellor may direct appoint a Provisional Syndicate to conduct the executive business of the University until the Syndicate is constituted under this Act."

The Chairman : What do you move ?

Mr. Setalvad: I am not moving anything, Mr. Chairman ; I am simply pointing out that the manner in which the election is held is "ultra vires." Eminent counsel have given opinion that it is "ultra vires."

The Hon. Sir Pherozshaw M. Mehta : These are the opinions, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman : I don't think we should discuss the point.

Mr. Setalvad : I may submit what I have to say ; then you can give your decision. Proceeding in his argument, Mr. Setalvad said that the words "in such manner" occured not only in this clause, but in other clauses, and he submitted that they meant the regulation of the procedure by the Chancellor, who had no power to alter the electorate. He, therefore, urged that the election of the provisional Syndicate must be held by the Senate as a whole corporate body, and not by groups of twenty members here or thirty members there, and therefore the group of Fellows present at the meeting had no power to elect any part of the provisional Syndicate

The Chairman said that the speaker's view might be right or might be wrong. That would be settled by the Chancellor himself. They had come to the meeting by a citation of the Vice-Chancellor, he thought, to elect Syndics ; and a general question of this sort could not be settled by Fellows present in one Faculty only. He doubted not that the question raised and the protest made as well as the opinions of counsel, which the Chancellor had received in the morning, would be considered by him. Therefore, they should proceed to the business until further action was taken.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshaw ; Then on this ruling, I beg to move that the meeting be adjourned to one month. Continuing, Sir Pherozeshaw said that if on perusal of eminent counsel's opinions the Chancellor should think that they were entitled to respect, then he would probably take the opportunity to modify his direction.

Mr. N. M. Samarth seconded the motion.

The Chairman :—Is there any rule in force for an adjournment of this meeting ?

Sir Pherozeshaw :—Bye-law 61 of the bye-laws is still inforce. I may mention that a motion to the same effect was made in the group of Fellows who met to elect Syndics in Arts. The meeting was presided over by the Vice Chancellor himself, and it was put by him to the vote, and was negatived. So, Mr. Chairman, you may put this motion to the vote.

The Chairman : I am afraid I can't put the motion to the vote, Sir Pheerozeshah. Will you read the beginning of Section 12 of the Act ?

Sir Pherozeshaw : You had better give your ruling.

The Chairman then ruled the motion out of order, holding that at the commencement of Section 12, Sub-Clause (S) imported into the Act and bye-laws, the special rules for holding the election, in modification of the general Act and bye-laws, and that these special rules made no provision for an adjournment.

Sir Pherozeshah : We put in our protest and will leave the room without implying any disrespect whatever to the Chair.

The Chairman : Of course, it is perfectly right.

Principal Ganpat Sadashiv Rao, and the Hon. Mr Justice Chandavarkar were successively proposed and elected Syndics in Law, and the proceedings terminated.

NOT ALLOWED TO CALL WITNESSES.

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER SET ASIDE.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston, sitting on the Appellate side of the Bombay High Court on Thursday, disposed of an application for revision in the case of Imperator against Martand Dhulu Waghe, who was convicted by Mr. E. H. Waterfield, first class magistrate at Sholapur, in October last, of criminal intimidation to cause death, and was fined Rs, 20, or in default to suffer seven days' rigorous imprisonment. Mr. M. B, Choubal appeared for the accused.

It appeared from the evidence for the prosecution that the accused kept the opium shop at Kem, On a petition from the villagers, he was removed and the shop was given to the complainant. Kuvarji Umarsi Bhate, with effect from the 29th August last, On the night of the 5th September, the complainant was passing by the house where the accused used to keep his shop, when the accused called him and threatened to kill him for depriving him of the opium shop. The accused, the Magistrate remarked, denied the accusation, and stated that the charge was brought, through spite, as the accused voted for a rival candidate at the recent Local Board election instead of for the complainant, and advised others to vote the same way. Mr. Waterfield said he saw no reason to disbelieve the prosecution story, which he found was corroborated by the witnesses on material points, The allegation of a grudge over the Local Board election was, he said, disposed of by the complainant's statement that he himself voted for the rival candidate and Mr. Waterfield believed that statement.

The accused's pleader having applied for an adjournment to cite witnesses for the defence, the Magistrate rejected the application for the following reasons :—There was no date on which he could hear the case, as he was shortly going on leave and had other criminal work to dispose of. The case being triable summarily, the defence should have been prepared with their witnesses. He had already given an adjournment on the 29th September on an application from the accused's pleader. The defence therefore have had plenty of time to apply for summonses for their witnesses if they considered it necessary. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him as mentioned above.

The accused, in his petition of his appeal to the High Court, said the order rejecting his application to summon witnesses was in proper under the circumstances of the case, especially as it was a warrant case. It was an error to suppose that he was bound to keep his witnesses ready. The accused, on being asked by the Magistrate to state whether he had to offer any evidence, ought to have been given an opportunity to produce such evidence. It was further urged that the Magistrate should have taken notes of the evidence of the prosecution witnesses, which he did not.

Their lordships, after hearing the accused's pleader, set aside the conviction and sentence, and directed that the case be tried "de novo," as the accused was not given an opportunity to produce his witnesses. See Criminal Ruling No. 31 dated 22nd July 1895.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 18, 1905.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE centenary of the founding of the Asiatic Society in Bombay is now being celebrated with a suitable intellectual exuberance. The members are being intoxicated with a feast of learned essays, sufficient to dispose for ever of the reproach frequently cast at Bombay of an indifference to all but the most material things. A season of oratorical saturnalia, of exhibitions and learned conferences should convince the outside world that there is a pure flame of brightness burning somewhere in a city that seems to be given over to the doubtful radiance of commercialism. The history of the Bombay Branch of the Asiatic Society and the celebration of the centenary of its foundation are proofs that the purely intellectual stimulus has not been wanting in the building of the city under European influence, and they are equally proofs that, beyond absolute needs, there are things which are inseparable from a city's growth. No city can arise without developing centres of intelligence which provide an inspiration not obtained where actual necessities alone are considered. The Asiatic Society has been a centre of philosophy and knowledge that have given the savour to Bombay's intellectual life, and it is fitting that the completion of its hundred years of existence should be adequately recognised. It has been said that the Society is now no longer what it was. To that charge the sketch of its history presented by the Rev. R. Scott provides a perfect reply. The times are changed, and work that the Society in its enthusiasm took up voluntarily is now the duty of a body of professional experts employed by Government. Therein lies the testimony of the Society's usefulness. But it does not rest on what has been accomplished. It still aspires to play the part of pioneer in paths of learning where knowledge has no other attraction but its own intrinsic worth. There is every indication that the Society's influence will be as valuable in the future as it has been in the past. If the admirable scheme foreshadowed by the Hon. Secretary develop into actuality, the Society's influence will be much more extensive in the future than it has been, for it will be responsible for a development of institutions at present much needed in Bombay. This scheme begins with the proposal for a public museum in Bombay suggested in the first instance by his Excellency the Governor. Upon this is built the suggestion that the Town Hall should become the home of the museum to which the Asiatic Society would hand over its collection. A new Public Hall built on a more central site would replace the Town Hall for assembly purposes. For this building the Rev. R. Scott suggests a site near the Queen's Statue. Upon the Crescent site, he suggests, should be built a new Asiatic Library, to serve its present purpose in a more excellent degree, and a reference library for business men. These institutions would then be in the vicinity of another library, that of the University, of which much more use might be made than is at present the case. We shall probably have long to wait before these suggestions materialise, but as all previous proposals for utilising the Crescent Site have met with no success, this of erecting much needed library buildings seems to merit consideration.

MEN WHO HAVE MADE THE EMPIRE.

THE Epic of England has yet to be written. It may be that the fulness of time for writing has not yet come, or it may be that Britain is still waiting for her Homer and her Virgil. So Mr. George Griffith, after thus ruminating, rushes in with a bookful of suggestions as to who shall figure in that epic and what shall be said of them. He will not commit himself as to the forthcoming of either a Homer or a Virgil He will be content with a Kipling—a Kiplingese epic—and he thinks that some day "that strong sweet Singer of the Seven Seas" may address himself to the accomplishment of "this most splendid of all possible tasks." Whether he will or not is for the gods to decide in their own good time, says Mr. Griffith. But the gods, in their own good time, we presume, have decided that unto Mr. Griffith, the author of "Valdar, the Oft-born," "The Rose of Judah" and other stories, shall fall the next greatest of all possible tasks, the collection of the dry-sticks wherewith to make the fire. When it is lighted by a re-incarnated Homer or Virgil or mature Kipling, this much is certain, we are warned, the world will hear echoing through the ages, such a thunder-song as has never stirred human hearts before. Mr. Griffith thinks it will begin with the battle-cries of the old Sea-Kings of the North, chanted to the music of their churning oars and the rush and roar of the foam swirling away under the bows of their longships, and from them it will go on ringing and thundering through the countries ever swelling in depth and volume, as more and more of the races of men hear it rolling over the battle-fields of conquered lands, until at last—as every loyal man of English speech must truly hope—the roar of the Last Battle has rolled away into eternal silence, and north and south and east and west, the proclaiming of the Pax Britannica heralds, the epoch of "The Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World." Or until someone, sufficiently wise, protests against this rolling and thundering as savouring rather of American spread-eagleism or the advertising device of a patent drug or of Barnum and Bailey's show

Instead of singing of Sea-Kings, as Mr. Griffith admits, the song ought to begin he opens his preparations for the Master by chanting of a Longshoreman—none other than William the Conqueror, whom he describes as a pirate and nation-maker. He despises what he calls "potted facts." He essays to present old facts in new lights, to re-group the great characters, who have played their parts in the most tremendous drama that has ever occupied the Stage of Time, in such fashion as will make the great work readier to the hands of the Master when he comes. The collector of fuel for the great conflagration has a supreme contempt for collated facts so dear to the hearts of educational inspectors and scholastic examiners, and from the reading of which he prays we may be delivered. So he seeks to show us "the living man doing the living work which his destiny called him to do." And in so doing he wishes us to remember—we do not quite know why—that "on the burning plains of India and the rolling prairies of Canada, in the vast expanses of the Australian Bush and the African Veldt, there are neither Englishmen nor Scotsmen, Welshmen nor Irishmen: but only Citizens of the Empire, brothers in blood and speech, and fellow-workers in the building up of the noblest and stateliest fabric that human hands have ever reared or Gods' sun has ever shone upon." This is all very imperialistic in tone. It has a fine rolling sound about it, but there is the danger that it will prevent reading further than the "foreword" as Mr. Griffith calls his preface, unless by the stump orator of the electioneering hustings after the coming dissolution, who will want catch phrases, which their opponents will term cuckoo-cries and rounded sentences full of sound and fury signifying what will be rudely characterised as bunkum and balderdash.

However, Mr. Griffith gathers twelve sticks for the Master Fireworker. They are William I, Edward Longshanks, Drake, Cromwell, William of Orange, Captain Cook, Lord Clive, Warren Hastings, Nelson, Wellington, Chinese Gordon and Cecil Rhodes. They are not many and fault may be found with the selection. But Mr. Griffith admits these men may not always be found of the best or the work of the noblest; yet the work had to be done in order that a certain end might be accomplished and that the man who did it was, all things considered, the best and it may be the only man to do it. And so he gives us these. William the Conqueror came to achieve his almost miraculous triumph over a prejudice and hostility of which we can now form but a very dim idea, because lying in his cradle the little fellow used to grasp the straw in his baby fists with such a grip that it could not be pulled away from him. The straw broke first, and in after life what William laid hold of, he held on to, and that is why he became the first of our Empire-makers. The second, Edward of the long legs, we are told, came on to the stage of history with long, swift, determined and, in short, wholly characteristic strides. Drake we have described as the Queen's little Pirate, the master thief of the new world, the dragon child and servant of the devil himself, scourge of the Church and plunderer of the faithful; still an empire-builder. Cromwell was a restorer, a re-invigorator, general, statesman and king in every thing but the empty name. William of Orange is reintroduced as an overcomer of difficulties; mentally a giant—physically a miserable weakling, shattered by disease, seldom free from bodily pain and foredoomed from his youth by an exhausting and incurable malady. He ought to challenge pity, but Mr. Griffith seems to despise him for his infirmities. Captain Cook was the greatest seaman of his time and a man honoured wherever the science of navigation was known, but the meaner and most unloveable trait in his character was the direct and culpable cause of his death. Lord Clive is referred to be as a quill-driver and conqueror, the model of all bad boys and the forlorn hope of their despairing fathers, the very worst boy that ever became a really great man. Warren Hastings was the son of the vagrant ne'er-do-weel son of a fine old family, and strove painfully and manfully for the Empire. Nelson, like William the Norman, could, we have Mr. Griffith's word for it, trace a lineage back to the old Sea-Kings of the North and had some of the blood of those who fought the Armada in his veins. Wellington, the pride and the genius of his country, an Englishman or an Anglo-Irishman, was originally a Wesley—not a Wellesley—too great and too good for politics, the idol of an army, but ignorant of the manner in which to lead a mob. Chinese Gordon was "the last of our great soldiers of fortune." On those who sent him to the fore-front of the battle, and left him there to die, writes Mr. Griffith, history has not yet given her verdict. When she does, it will, as usual, be a just one, and in all probability it will not form very pleasant reading for those of their descendants who may be animated with anything like a proper pride of ancestry," Cecil Rhodes was "unquestionably one of the great ones of the earth while he was alive, and whose claim to a posthumous fame needs no advocacy." Mr. Griffith's book, it will be seen, is not only vigorous but original, if not wholly comprehensive.

BRITISH TRADE IN SENEGAL.

It is gratifying to learn from a report of the British Consul at Dakar that British trade in Senegal is holding its own. British imports represent about 27 per cent of the total imports into Senegal, in spite of the fact that there is a differential duty of 7 per cent "ad valorem" against all goods of other than French origin, and that there is no British firm established in the Colony. From every point of view cotton goods form the most important article of importation, and have increased from £335,722 in 1902 to £567,821 in 1903 Of this amount, £252,601 were imported direct from the United Kingdom besides a proportion of the £36,800 worth of foreign cottons imported via France, which were all of British or German manufacture. Most of the important French houses have an Agent or representative in Manchester who keeps them advised of fluctuations in the market, new patterns etc, and through whom they purchase their stock of cotton goods for each season. Some firms have arranged to have the monopoly in the colony of the goods manufactured by certain firms, so that if a new pattern of theirs strikes the fancy of the natives, it can only be obtained from them. By far the most important article of produce among the exports is groundnuts, a very small proportion of which find their way to the United Kingdom and those only picked nuts, chiefly for confectionery purposes. This is due to the fact that there is no mill in the United Kingdom for extracting the oil from the nut To increase the agricultural value of Senegal, where the rainfall is small, a study of the possibility of establishing a regular irrigation system is to be made, which would greatly increase the productive power of the Colony.

THE Bombay Temperance Council have recently submitted to H. E. the Governor, in the form of a memorial the resolutions passed by a Temperance Conference in April last regarding the Abkari Administration of the Presidency.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Prantej Railway for the week ending 26th November, amounted to Rs. 3,740, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 965. Total earnings from 1st July to 26th November were Rs. 55,699, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 2,918.

THE statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 26th November, amounted to Rs. 14,174, being a decrease on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 1,288. Total earnings from 1st July to 26th November, were Rs. 1,75,671, being a decrease on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 47,567.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad Dholka Railway for the week ending 26th November amounted to Rs. 2,535, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 706. Total earnings from 1st July to 26th November, were Rs. 35,261, being an increase on the corresponding period of last year of Rs. 5,407.

MR. J. J. THORBURN, Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Joint Secretary of the Loan Board, Ceylon, has been offered and has accepted the Senior Provincial Commissionership of Southern Nigeria and Lagos, which two Colonies are to be combined under the present High Commissioner of Southern Nigeria, Mr. Walter Egerton, C.M.G. Until the amalgamation, Mr. Thorburn will be Secretary to the Government of Southern Nigeria, with his headquarters at Calabar Mr. Thorburn went to Ceylon in 1886, in the usual way as Cadet; and of late years his rise has been rapid. He passed over many seniors in the Service when he became Principal Assistant Colonial Secretary, but he has so fully justified Sir West Ridgeway's action that his name has been freely mentioned for some time as the next Civilian to leave Ceylon on promotion.

A MAN of moderate means says the only nightmare he ever regrets being roused from [illegible] stepping into his new £1,500 motor-car—when some of the bedstead laths gave way and he found himself on the floor.—"Motoring Illustrated."

MR. HIRAM CRANK, of New York, is 104 years old, and has been worrying for some time about his funeral expenses. The New York Aldermen have now voted funds sufficient to provide him with a public funeral and lying in state, and he has replied that his last earthly care is removed, and that it will probably prolong his life for years. This is curious. Most Americans would have hustled to get the good things as soon as possible.

IN connection with the proposed railway extensions to Tadwala and Pandharpur, and also as regards the Barsi Light Railway as a whole, the Secretary of State for India has agreed further to postpone the date of possible expropriation by him for a period of another twenty years i. e., until the 1st January 1944. The additional capital of £85,000 required for Tadwala section has been underwritten, and the work is now being pushed on.

THE third part of Mr. J. N. Mookerjee's epic on the war has reached us, says the "Globe". Its success should lead to a revolution in war correspondence, for the public is not going to be satisfied with bald prose when it can get this sort of thing:—

The fighting lasted a considerable time.
The Japs were victorious by the grace Divine.
The Russian casualties were one thousand men.
The Japs pursued and drove them like a flock
of hen.

All the essential facts are there, clothed in a garment of poetry.

THE new devotion of English North country banks to deposit business seems to carry with it the necessity for extending bank hours to meet the convenience of members of the working classes. In New York, the millionaire class has felt the need of an institution from which money could be drawn at any time. A Night-and-Day Bank is the outcome of a financier's difficulty in raising £400 at an hour before midnight. The capital stock of £50,000 has been promptly subscribed, and the bank is intended to act also as a safe deposit company. While something is to be said in favour of giving the coffers a night's rest, there would be obvious conveniences in the suggested arrangement. Perhaps a night bank for moneyed travellers would be an advantage to hotelkeepers, but business would probably be rather slack towards midnight.

THE "Petit Journal" publishes a sufficiently fantastic story, related to its Stockholm correspondent by a "high official of the Court," as to the matrimonial intentions of Prince Gustavus Adolphus eldest son of the Swedish Crown Prince. The Prince recently made a tour of the various European Courts in quest of a bride, but apparently without finding one to his taste. This being so it was seriously considered at the Swedish Court whether the daughter of a Republican President would not be equally eligible with a princess of one of the European dynasties to be the wife of a scion of the House of Bernadotte. The conclusion arrived at was in the affirmative, and accordingly it has been arranged (the correspondent says) that the Prince shall visit London in the course of the next few months in order to make the acquaintance of Miss Alice Roosevelt, who will then be the guest of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid. Should both parties prove agreeable, the marriage will be then arranged.

A NEW law, purporting to regulate the trade in butter and other provisions, has been placed before the Danish Parliament by the Minister of Agriculture. As far as the butter trade is concerned, the following enactments are proposed:—The Lur brand shall be applied to all receptacles of Danish butter exported, and no other butter must be marked with any brand imitating or resembling this brand. Foreign butters imported to Denmark shall be marked with a distinct indication of the country of origin. It shall be resold in the original casks, and the marks of origin must not be removed when the butter is sold or re-exported. In the local trade all butter other than Danish shall be sold as foreign butter, with a label describing it as such attached to each parcel sold. Enactments are also proposed to regulate the sale of foreign eggs, cheese, lard, tallow, and meat.

NOTES FROM DRESDEN CHINA.

PRINCES, PRELATES AND PANTOMIMES.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

IF I had written last week I should have dwelt upon the colossal ignorance of my Uncle, the pleasure derivable from buying children's toys with other people's money and giving them away when they have not been paid for at all. I should have given you a recipe for gilding six-pences and pointed out the advantage of bestowing electro-plated half-anna pieces instead of florins to Christmas carol singers. I would have told you something of the German Emperor's telegram, why he is called German Emperor and not the Emperor of Germany, and I would have told the readers of some Bombay newspapers that my old friend Louise Michel, with whom I fought in the Commune, was a woman although she wore the —tunic. To tell the truth—why should I not, for once?—I stayed out too late the night before and I was utterly unable to discover the epistle which my friend next door had addressed to the "Crawford Market Chronicle." I was not altogether sorry, for there was little opportunity for introduction of the First Personal Pronoun, to which I am so inordinately partial.

The ordinary newspaper correspondent—though there is a decent fellow, or perhaps two, among them—writes of occurrences and things. I prefer to write of myself and find it a much more interesting subject than any every day occurrences can possibly be. I prefer to talk of the part I take in things that the "hoi polloi" of your readers may learn how a gentleman lives and moves and breathes and has his being and that they may sit with mouth-open amazement and wonder how it comes that one small head can carry all I know, as the poet has it, and how I can sleep one night in a Paris railway station waiting room, the next under a railway arch, and on the third let myself into Buckingham Palace with my private latch-key and tumble into the King's best State bedroom, so exquisitely furnished and daintily equipped withal that his Majesty himself only uses it on high days and holidays, Palm Sunday, Shrove Tuesday, Maundy-Thursday and Hogmanay. As a matter of fact, the King took it into his head to occupy it the night I was there, but I called out through the keyhole "Run away little boy." Not recognising my voice his gracious Majesty whistled through his fingers and a battalion came up from the Quarter-guard. I did a double-back somersault through the window and re-entered with the crowd, which having burst upon the door, was searching under the bed for the man who had hidden away. Finding none, the Lord Chamberlain exclaimed "I always said this place was haunted." So the king turning to me cried "Hello, here's the ever-faithful Prigmus. Just you show 'em the place is not haunted, old chap, by spending the night in it. So I resumed my sleep where I had left off, stopping to pick up four or five sacks of golden sovereigns which the king in his excitement had dropped on the floor. I presented one of them to the Comptroller of the Household who brought up my shaving-water next morning—following my invariable custom of distributing largesse among menials, whether in palace or a casual ward.

After breakfast I went over to Sandringham to advise the Queen to stay away from the pantomime. The infant [illegible] said something which sounded very much like "Rubbidge" and ringing an electric bell which, like all other members of our loyal family, he carries in his waistcoast pocket, he called for his 350 h. p. Mercedes—having marked German tendencies he always uses a Mercedes—and moted straight into town and on to Drury Lane. "I'll see for myself, old chap," said he. He came back full of it, and as I sipped tea from a golden soup-tureen, the youthful princelet, holding up a finger, like George I., used to do, declared the piece to be neither better nor worse than any other pantomime he had previously seen and much healthier than many a fairy tale. His Royal Highness added "Impure minds make evil of whatsoever things are pure and colour them with the base pigments of their own imaginings." This for a youth of three struck me as somewhat presumptuous, but I added the remark to my collection of smart sayings of precocious children and will trot it out again a year hence as something bright and new.

I must say that I should have been better able to judge the thing if I had seen it and heard it. To-morrow night I am going to, and I imagine I hear you ask why did I not leave it alone until I had. But it is only the ordinary correspondent of a halfpeny paper who writes of things after he has seen them and refrains from exercising what your excellent Viceroy has described as an intelligent anticipation of events to come.

I had this advantage, however, that I saw a pantomime of the same style and title five and forty years ago. My companions there were a child of six, innocent and pure as a girl of 93, and her mother. Why, after all, should it not be added that they were respectively my wife and daughter? Simply because they were not; nor were they anybody else's that I know of. They simply sat near me and the elderly lady was pleased to observe "Lawkamussy" on everything she heard and saw, while the young innocent held hands with an errand-boy, who sat on her right and with a pin, liberated from their repositories sundry strange conchological creatures which she greedily devoured and which, as I subsequently learned, are known to the vulgar as winkles or whelks.

To the pure, as I have said, improving on the old adage, all things are really pure and still purer to the dense and unimaginative. But the budding maiden in the course of the evening, struck a tired winkle, with results that were disastrous both to herself and the boy, besides being disconcerting to mother and me. Seizing her by the scruff of the neck the mother carried her struggling offspring into the street and spanked her, exclaiming "You little brat, you see yer never come to a pantermine again; yer see if yer do."

And the house laughed. Laughing being contageous, I laughed too and the mummers, imagining the house saw something more in their performance than they did, laughed also, and as the performance was still further interrupted feathers and wigs began to fly, for Arry and Arriet had come to see the "ply" not to listen to "a lot of laughing jackasses" as they very inelegantly put it. So the lights were turned out. We scrambled to the doors just as the joy-bells were ringing to announce that the Bishop of London had received an increase of salary by half-a crown a day.

Whether the Bishop ought to have published a statement of his accounts is just now being discussed. He is unable—so it seems—to make ends meet on ten thousand a year, though a bachelor. I never was able to either; indeed I never tried, but which of his lordship's creditors is left out of the reckoning, I cannot tell, though I expect it is the episcopal dhoby, for all the world over that individual is the one from whom the greatest punctuality is required, but is, as invariably, the one who is last in receipt of his just remuneration. If the right reverend bishop, as a bachelor, overruns the constable on ten thousand a year, it seems to me the poor man would do better with a wife. I would recommend him take unto himself a help-meet—twelfth daughter of a rural curate for choice,—and I will undertake to say that his lordship will find at the end of a year, he has not only been able to take his wife for a week-end to the seaside, but to treat every Sunday scholar in his diocese to milk and buns, to buy an adequate outfit for the twins, and to put by a solid nine thousand seven hundred in the Post Office Savings Bank without any great personal inconvenience.

PRIGMUS.

PORT ARTHUR'S SURRENDER.

GENERAL STOESSEL BLAMED.

A TOO SPEEDY CAPITULATION?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Reuter's special correspondent, wiring from Port Arthur, says that the scenes following the surrender were disgraceful. Men loudly protested that the position had been thrown away, and it is evident from the stores found that the surrender was unnecessary and that the fortress could have held out for months longer.

There were 25,000 troops, all able and willing to fight.

General Stoessel is now much blamed for the disgraceful conclusion of a splendid defence which practically ended with the death of General Krondrachenko.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

It is stated at St. Petersburg that General Mistchenko's Cavalry have regained the Russian lines with all their wounded.

Mr. Secretary Hay has cabled to the American Minister at Peking calling attention to the Russian neutrality Note and hoping China will earnestly consider the charges.

Telegrams, dated Colombo January 17, state :—

Japan is feeling the pinch of warfare very severely.

Among the new taxation proposals that which is regarded with most alarm is the imposition of a duty of fifteen per cent. on rice.

Despite the rich harvest, the price of the staple food is advancing and will go up with a leap when a duty is placed on imported rice.

The Press is now discussing with some freedom the question as to how much Japan will gain if she wins in the war.

An article, concerning the attitude of Great Britian and America, in the "Jidai Shicho," says :—"We shall have opened up Manchuria to them at the price of blood and treasure, and we shall have to look on with folded arms while the English and Americans, who, during the war, remained quiet spectators, and from whom we obtained the favour of loans at high interest, reap the profits of our labours."

The "Temps" publishes a despatch from Tokio, stating that General Kodama has been recalled from Manchuria for striking Marshal Oyama.

General Kodama, who was Chief of the Staff, was considered the most capable of the Japanese Generals, but the attack on General Oyama was such that it was impossible to overlook the insult.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LABOUR DISPUTE IN PETERSBURG.

Iron Workers on Strike.

FORTY THOUSAND MEN AFFECTED

LONDON, JAN. 16.

Twelve thousand men, who were employed in the St. Petersburg iron works, have struck.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The strike at St. Petersburg is due to the dismissal of four unionists. Three other works strike to-day in sympathy and the strikers will then number 40,000 men.

BLIZZARD IN ENGLAND.

The Thames Frozen.

WRECKS AND LOSSES OF LIFE.

There was a blizzard in England yesterday. The Thames estuary was frozen over a considerable distance from the shore, showers of ice fell in London where the traffic was disorganised.

The coast is strewn with wrecks and several deaths have taken place from cold.

STRIKE IN WESTPHALIA.

Coal Miners Cease Work.

A COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

LONDON, JAN. 16.

A general strike has been proclaimed in the Westphalian coal-field. The Government has appointed a Commission to enquire into the conditions of labour and the grievances of the miners.

THE MINES OF TRANSVAAL.

CHINESE COOLIES REFUSE TO WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 17.

An "Englishman" cable from London reports that the Chinese coolies have refused to work in the Rand Mines and that the situation there is serious.

It also records serious labour troubles in Germany where 26,0000 miners are on strike in Ruhr District

HARRIS CHALLENGE CUP.

POONA, JAN. 17.

The Harris challenge Cup in the Bombay Presidency local meeting has been won by "C." squadron, 32nd Lancers, at Loralai and not the 43rd Erinpura regiment. The second prize has been tied with the 43rd Erinpura and second team of the 32nd Lancers.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars, Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India, E. J. Lee, 28, Esplanade Road Bombay.

JACOBABAD HORSE SHOW.

BELUCH HORSE AND CAMEL RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JAN. 17.

Considerable doubt existed at first whether the Jacobabad horse show this year would prove as successful as in former years. Horses came in more slowly. Young stock was conspicuous by its absence and spectres of lymphangites and anthrax loomed gaunt and grim. Fortunately all doubts melted away under the sun of complete success and all forebodings, and all fears on the score of infectious diseases have been laid at rest. The beginning of the week was spent in classifying the various kinds of horses, whilst Wednesday and Thursday were set aside for the judging. On Friday afternoon all Jacobabad was assembled to witness the prize-giving which concluded the horse fair. The number of animals attending the show was 1,500 compared with 1,100 of last year, and 800 the year before. The quality of the exhibits shewed great improvement on the previous years. Sales were very good. The Remount Department is buying largely. The best class was that of branded fillies under three years. These were exceptionally good and well represented. Two year old fillies were also excellent and brood mares were as usual, good. The only class that was poor was the pony class. The mules, which are now the most profitable animals to breed, were numerous and good. Altogether the show was a great success and the best that has been held for the past ten years. This marked improvement is in a large measure due to the unflagging zeal, foresight and businesslike qualities of Major Patterson, the head of the Remount Department in this part of India.

The judges were Majors Patterson, Polland, Captain Alexander. High praise is due to Mr. Baker, the Deputy Commissioner, for his skilful organisation and to Mr. McCullock for the excellence police arrangements. Lord Lamington thanked the judges heartily for the time and trouble they had taken to discharge their duties and distributed the prizes.

Saturday afternoon was marked down for the annual Beluch horse and camel races and wrestling. Mrs. Baker was "At Home" on the race course. Lord Lamington was much interested in the Native wrestling, and after distributing the prizes gave an additional prize for an extra bout of wrestling. In the evening the ladies' dinner was given at the Mess. The mess-house and all the bungalows on the road thither were charmingly illuminated, Donna Lyta Alexander did the honours of the mess to the visitors. The dinner and illuminations reflected great credit on their organiser, Mr. Nixon.

STATE BALL AT CALCUTTA.

THE KAISER'S SON PRESENT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

A large and brilliant gathering met at Government House here to-night, on the occasion of the annual State Ball given by Lord Curzon. His Royal Highness Prince Adalbert, Lord Kitchener and the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal and Punjab were amongst those present.

LORD CURZON AND HIS GUESTS.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

The Maharajah of Jaipur to-day paid a ceremonial visit to the Viceroy which his Excellency returns to-morrow.

The Viceroy gives a dinner party to-night to Sir Charles Rivaz leaves to-night for Lahore and Prince Adalbert leaves Calcutta to-morrow.

Lord Curzon, Lord Kitchener and Lieutenant Governor of Bengal lunched aboard the German cruiser Hertha yesterday as guests of Prince Adalbert and officers of the vessel.

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL EXHIBITION.

OPENED BY LORD CURZON.

Lord Curzon to-day opened the Victoria Memorial Exhibition in the presence of Lord Kitchener, the Maharajah of Jaipur and a large and fashionable gathering of Calcutta Society. The proceedings were informal.

THE INDIA COUNCIL.

APPOINTMENT OF SIR HUGH BARNES.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has approved the appointment of Sir Hugh Barnes, Lieutenant Governor of Burma, to be a member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

A CALCUTTA DIVORCE SUIT.

CALCUTTA, JAN. 16.

At the High Court here to-day, a decree, "nisi" was made absolute in the divorce suit of Mrs. Aileen Augusta Dawson versus H. R. Dawson, with costs against the respondent.

SUICIDE OF AN OFFICER.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harris, Commanding 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry, now stationed at Alipore, committed suicide this morning by shooting himself. The funeral which took place at the Military cemetery at Bhowanipore was largely attended; the firing party being furnished by a detachment of the deceased's regiment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Artillery postings :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Leckey from home is posted to the Indian establishment to command the Royal Horse Artillery at Meerut.

Lieutenant-Colonel Nelson on promotion from No. 101 Company garrison is posted to Malta.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Captains Crozier, No. 91 Company and Russell, No. 24 Company garrison.

ARRIVALS, JANUARY 16.

Lieut C W Watney, 74th Punjabis, from Saugor.

Lt-Colonel H J W Browning, R E, from Mhow.

2nd-Lieut A H Burn, Unattached List, from Kamptee.

Lt-Colonel R S H Moody, C B, Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Rawalpindi.

Captain T X Britten, 110th Maratha L I, from Ahmedabad.

Captain J P Benn, R A Attached West Yorkshire Regiment, from Aden.

Captain R W Wilson, 1st Lincoln Regt, from Secunderabad.

Major C W R Healing, R A M C from Muktila.

Lieut A D Reik, 52nd Sikhs, from England.

Captain A McMunn, R A M C from Umballa.

Lieut J A Chamier, 33rd Punjabis, from Meerut.

Lieut A R C Sanders, R E from England.

Major P E Dixon, R E From England.

DEPARTURES, JANUARY 16.

2nd Lieut. W. H. V. Cameron, 1st Highland L. I. to England.

Lieut. J. A. Chamier, 33rd Punjabis, to Somaliland.

Captain the Hon. F. Guest, 1st Life Guards, to England.

Major F. Lamotti, Oxford L. I., to Umballa.

Captain C. C. Donovan, R. A., Ordnance Dept., to Ferozepore.

Captain T. X. Britten, 110th Maratha L I to Poona.

Lieut-Col H J W Brownrigg, R E to England.

Lieut J A Holland, Ordnance Department, to Aden.

Lieut B G Battye, R E to Mian Meer

PROPOSED NICKEL AND BRONZE COINAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 17.

Correspondence which has passed between the Government of India and the various local Governments and institutions upon the subject of the proposed introduction of one-anna nickels, also of replacing the copper coinage by bronze is published. It shows that a great majority of those consulted strongly favour the introduction of nickels, but that there is some difference of opinion as to the choice between the coins being perforated and of their bearing the King's head. Madras and the United Provinces Governments are of opinion that the omission of the King's head would be a mistake, but a number of other high authorities consider that this objection is entirely out-weighted by the great convenience of peforation which would enable the coins to be strung together for carrying.

In regard to the introduction of bronze for copper in pice, the proposal is upon the whole favourably received, though a number of authorities point out that there is danger of the new pice pieces being silvered and passed off as eight-anna pieces, which they resemble in size and ring when hit against a stone. The Accountant General, Madras, advises postponing the introduction of bronze coins until the nickels have been tried and accepted by the general public.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY VOLUNTEERS.

ANNUAL CAMP.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP AMARGARH, Jan. 16.

The annual Camp of Exercise of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps commenced here this morning under very favourable auspices. The "Special" conveying about 300 non-commissioned officers and men arrived yesterday at 11-30 a.m. The Corps this year has been split up into three bodies, the most advanced being at Amargarh and consisting of the "B," "C," and "D" Companies. The middle post is at Anas and is being held by "A" Company, the Head-quarters being located at Dohad and consisting of "E" "F," and "H." Companies. The Officers at Dohad, are Colonel C. A. R. Crommelin, Captain and Adjutant J. H. M. Davie: Lieutenants G. Radcliffe, N. Medley, and H. Parry Jones; at Anas, Lieutenant J. McCaulis is in command, while at Amargarh, there are Major Deane, Lieutenant Pechey and Lieutenant Howsin.

The scheme of operations has been embodied on the follwing ideas :—

GENERAL IDEA.

"Imagine Great Britain carrying on extensive Military operations from Western Tibet to N. E. Persia to secure India against invasion.

"The whole of the regular Army is employed far across the N. E. frontier: the Volunteers have replaced the garrisons throughout India, and the Railway Volunteers are protecting the vital points of the long stretch of railways which form the main lines of communications between the British Army in the heart of Afghanistan and the sea-ports, where land the reinforcements from England and the Colonies."

SPECIAL IDEA.

"The Godhra-Ratlam Railway represents an advanced portion of the line of communications recently constructed in Afghanistan and on it Dohad, Anas, and Amargarh represent important railway centres and Store Depots which have to be garrisoned and guarded against the raids of local insurgents who are armed with modern rifles, but possess no Artillery. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers are detailed to furnish three detachments to hold these posts, and secure the permanent way between."

This morning (Monday), the force at Amargarh were exercised in field firing, which was repeated in the afternoon in the presence of Major-General Stratford Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India.

The several camps are located within the Station yards held by the troops, the only tents pitched being the dining, bath and refreshment tents. The men are allowed the option of either pitching their own tents or of sleeping in wagons.

The country generally wears a very barren and withered aspect, the effects of the last few years of famine accounting for this state of affairs. It is, however, admirably adapted for the scheme of operations being carried out as there are several vital points to be defended, notably a large tunnel near Amargarh.

The armoured train, under the Command of Lieutenant Howsin played an important part in the operations and conveyed, in addition to the ordinary escort, the Maxim gun and a team of the Corps under the Command of Lieutenant Radcliffe. A novelty was the firing of ball ammunition from the Maxim gun on a moving train which was witnessed by Major-General Collins.

The weather is delightful, the early mornings particularly being fine and bracing, but the heat in the wagons during the middle of the day is very eppressive. All hands, however, seem determined to make the best of things, and imagine that they are being exercised under actual service conditions.

THE COLABA TRAGEDY.

ARREST OF THE ACCUSED.

CAPTURED IN A RAILWAY WAGON.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning Superintendent Grennan placed Gottfried Rudolph Vallinda Carl Von der Linden, a German, aged 31 years, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate on charges of the murder of Mrs. Victoria Nadler by shooting her with a revolver and of attempting to murder Mrs. Leah Von der Linden by shooting her with a revolver, on Sunday last at Colaba.

The accused was placed in the dock under the escort of Sub-Inspectors Power and Bodley and Sub-Inspector Williams. He was dressed in a black suit, and wore a white shirt, but was without collar and tie.

His Worship asked Superintendent Grennan whether he was prepared to lead any evidence yesterday beyond the evidence of arrest.

Superintendent Grennan said he was not prepared to lead any evidence in the case, but that of Inspector Favel who arrested the accused.

Inspector Simson Favel, K. Division, deposed having been on the lookout for the accused in consequence of information received about him. Yesterday morning at about seven o'clock he found the accused in an open railway goods wagon at Carnac Bunder in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Shed. When the accused saw him and Sub-Inspector Shewring climbing up the wagon, he pointed a revolver at him. Thereupon the witness covered the accused with his revolver, when the latter gave himself up, and raised his hands. The witness then examined the man's revolver which was found charged in five chambers.

Cross-examined by the accused, the witness said that he did not take the revolver out of his (the accused's) pocket, but snatched it out of his hand. The accused had taken the weapon out of his pocket when he got up.

Cross-examined by the Court, the witness said that he first saw the accused lying full length on the floor of the wagon on his back. The witness climbed up on the side towards which the accused's feet were stretched. Witness jumped into the wagon, when the accused rose and drew the revolver from his pocket. Sub-Inspector Shewring jumped into the wagon from the opposite end, and the witness caught hold of the accused by his hand. Giving himself up the accused said in German "Gentlemen, don't fire, I give myself up."

The Magistrate complimented Inspector Favel on the daring capture and said he was glad he arrested the accused without any harm.

The case then stood adjourned for police enquiry.

For immediate delivery 10 H. P. two Cylinder Clement Cars Rs. 5,400.—Sole Agent for India E. J. Lee, 28 Esplanade Road Bombay.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

From The Football Grounds.

RUGBY UNION TRIAL GAMES.

A NEW DEPARTURE.

LONDON, DEC. 30.

AFTER all, the country was, as usual, wholly given up to football on Saturday afternoon. Only one of the League grounds was too densely enveloped for the game, stoke, and even there two teams played for nearly half an hour. Saturday's programme was so specially a good one that the prospect of its abandonment was most ungrateful. There were such splendid matches as Manchester City v. Everton, Newcastle v. Sunderland, Woolwich v. Sheffield United, and Manchester United v. Liverpool. Sheffield Wednesday and Preston alone in the two divisions of the League were unengaged. The advantage in the great duel between Manchester and Liverpool rests with the former. They bore away three points and left Liverpool with one. City, as it turned out, well held their own, and came at last very near to gaining a victory. They stayed better than their rivals, and delivered a series of most dangerous final attacks. The ground had darkened, and the onlookers trembled frequently lest they should see the sudden cessation of effort that follows a goal and the City forwards returning triumphantly to the centre.

United were decidedly the better team at Clayton. From first to last they seemed to hold the upper hand, and as the game went on Liverpool were overplayed more and more. The crowd numbered nearly 40,000 people, and a vast enthusiasm possessed it. United were urged on to the combat with cries that seemed at times almost frantic. It was of course a crucial occasion. Incited thus, the team could not do less than play their most dashing and strenuous game. So resolute and persistent were the defenders that Liverpool could seldom get their usual neat passing movements going, and their rear-guard came in for desperate work. On the whole it resisted well against an attack that would have overwhelmed many sides, though West, whose recovery for the match had given Liverpool people such hope, was not a strong player. Of the three United goals one came from a penalty kick, and it was West who made this surrender. But one ought perhaps not to condemn him as a blunderer in this particular action. He prevented a goal with his hand when Doig was not in a position to defend the fort. It was a day which will stand out in the recollection of the much-experienced Doig. Now that Liverpool have been beaten a second time, Manchester United have lost fewer matches than any side in either League. We may fairly boast that they have the best record of the thirty-six. The great crowd left the ground confident that the First Division honours, which are so well deserved, are really at hand.

The match in the North ended in a long-deferred addition to Newcastle's list of defeats. Sunderland won by three goals to one, and in achieving such a result surely they have atoned for their whole multitude of recent failures. Their defence was strengthened by the appearance of the old West Bromwich custodian in their goal, and he had not a little to do with his new team's fine performance. His enlistment brings immense relief to Wearside. Newcastle still hold pride of place. Sheffield United, who followed them, fell by a goal at Plumstead. Indeed not one of the highly placed teams gained more than a single point on the leaders. Small Heath and Preston have no result to show, and Derby only drew at home against Notts County. Newcastle will probably yet take much dislodging. One can hardly imagine a side [illegible] a defence collapsing as their conquerors did so miserably.

Monday was another busy time in the football world. There were fifteen League matches, eight of First Division rank and seven of Second. Perhaps the biggest surprise of the games played on Monday was the defeat sustained by Woolwich Arsenal at the hands of Aston Villa. The success the Plumstead men gained on Saturday over Sheffield United had encouraged the winning team's supporters not a little, and they were confident that success would attend their efforts against the Birmingham combination. But the Villans gave further proof of what an improving side they are, and it is not too much to say that the victory was thoroughly deserved. Needless to say, it was a popular one, a crowd of no fewer than 40,000 turning out. Notts Forest put in one of those unexpected displays of theirs, and beat poor Sheffield Wednesday by a couple of goals to one. The latter cannot regain their winning form, and are gradually sinking lower and lower. As a result of the holiday games, the positions of the leaders in the senior division of the League have changed but a little. Newcastle United remain at the head, followed by Sheffield United and Everton. The last-mentioned are really in quite as good a position as the Sheffield team, for the "toffee men" are but one point away, and have a game in hand.

The following is the position of the clubs in the first division of the League to date:—

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.	Drn.	Goals. For.	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Newcastle United	17	11	4	2	35	16	24
Sheffield United	19	11	6	2	36	31	24
Everton	18	10	5	3	33	20	23
Manchester City	18	9	5	4	37	20	22
Sunderland	18	9	6	3	33	25	21
Small Heath	17	10	6	1	30	20	21
Derby County	19	8	6	5	23	21	21
Aston Villa	20	9	8	3	32	27	21
Preston North End	19	7	6	6	23	23	20
Woolwich Arsenal	17	7	5	5	19	16	19
Sheffield Wednesday	17	8	7	2	34	32	18
Blackburn Rovers	18	7	8	3	29	24	17
Notts Forest	19	6	11	2	26	31	14
Wolverhampton W.	19	6	11	2	23	43	14
Stoke	18	6	11	1	18	38	13
Bury	18	5	11	2	23	39	12
Middlesbrough	18	3	9	6	17	29	12
Notts County	17	3	10	4	18	35	10

In regard to the Rugby Union Games King Frost was victorious in many places on Saturday. Only at Birkenhead Park, in the South Lancashire district did the players laugh at his hard rule, but that was because the turf at Birkenhead Park takes a long time to get really flinty. The list of scratchings that took place in other parts of the country is :—coles v Kersal; Vale of Lune v North Manchester; Manchester A v Birkenhead Park A; Bowdon Rangers v. Heaton Moor; Waterloo v. Sale; Nuneaton v. Keighley; Marlborough Nomads v Old Alleynians; Leicester v Old Merchant Taylors; Moseley v Cheltenham; and all the Rugby matches in the Birmingham district.

That the Rugby Union Committee are beginning to realise that the present system of trial games is the reverse of satisfactory may be inferred from the announcement that next season the match, Champion County v. Rest, may be dropped. This final trial has only served a useful purpose by chance. It is open to several serious objections. In the first place, it is quite possible, under the existing rules as to qualification, for an English county side, and hence for the champion county side, to be made up mainly or even entirely, of Welsh, Irish, and Scottish players. There have been, and at present are, many county teams much too cosmopolitan in composition to figure as one of the sides in an English trial. Take, for example, the Middlesex team. The side contains some six or seven players who are not eligible for England. If Middlesex should win the championship and be in a position to play this season's side next year, the match, Champion County v. Rest, would either be reduced to an absurdity by the inclusion of the six or seven "aliens," or would be ruined as a match by their exclusion. Either alternative justifies the dropping of the game as a trial.

The case of Kent this season furnishes the second of the objections to the present form of the final trial. Kent, as it happens, can command the services of at least five players who can fairly be discribed as probable "choices" for England. These five are Dillon, Cooper, Rodgers, Newbold, and Hill; while, in addition, there are two forwards in Hartley and Cave who might be selected for England. It is clear, then, that the match cannot furnish a test of the merits of the probable English fifteen; much more that it cannot fulfil its other mission as a practice game for the probable English fifteen when the five first-named players are on the county side. Finally, unless the game, as a match, is to be reduced to a farce, Kent must play one or two men not eligible for England, and certainly cannot afford to transfer the services of the five "probables" to the Rest side. In this connection, however, it is necessary to "ponder over rudiments," and to consider the purpose of the match as originally arranged in 1888-89, and as revived in 1901-02, after being in abeyance for six seasons.

The match was first played in a season in which England played no internationals. Its original purpose was merely that of a "stop-gap" representative fixture. In the following season, however, and in each succeeding season down to 1894-5, it was played as a trial for the game with Scotland. The game was, in consequence, played just before the Scottish match, while the opponents of the Rest were the champions of the current season, and not, as now, of the previous season. The purpose of the game was to strengthen the English team by including as many of the county players as the play of the latter might warrant, in the belief that the team-combination of the English side would thereby be improved. Curiously enough, the game was dropped in the very season from which the decadence of England as an international force dates, while its revival in 1901-02 proved the prelude to a decided advance on the part of England. In the following season, however, the playing of the match proved the reverse of advantageous and England lost all her three internationals all this is pretty obvious. There should always be a final trial—Probables v. Rest—except in seasons in which either the North or South team becomes the probable team, and can with profit be given a practice game against a side of such assured combination and excellence as the county championship team of the previous season. There remains, of course, the objections that the champion side may either be too cosmopolitan in its composition to figure in an English trial, or may contain too many "probables" to give the prospective English team a real practice game. When this is so, the Union should reserve the right to alter the match to Probables v. Possibles.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

AFTER completing his tour in Sind which included a visit to Quetta, his Excellency Lord Lamington returned to Bombay yesterday morning by the Ahmedabad Mail train and alighted at the Churchgate Station. His Excellency was accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, I. C. S., Private Secretary, Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp and Risaldar Bahadur Shaik Abdul Hamid, Native A. D. C., The arrival being public, a large number of officials and gentlemen attended at the station to meet his Excellency. The station was decorated with flags and stars while the up-platform where the Governor's saloon was to be drawn up, was carpeted with red cloth. At a quarter to 7 o'clock a guard-of-honour under the command of Captain M. D. Carey, furnished by the Yorkshire Regiment and consisting of a hundred rank-and-file with band and regimental colours, marched to the station and was drawn up on the Queen's Road facing the station premises. The detachment of the Governor's body-guard soon followed and was drawn up on the same road, at a short distance from the guard of honour. A carriage drawn by four horses with outriders was kept ready for his Excellency and staff. Among those present were: The Hon. Sir James Monteath, K. C. S. I., and the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., Members of the Governor's Council; Major-General A. G. Creagh, C. B., Commanding Bombay Brigade; Surgeon-General W. McConaghy, Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay; the Hon. Mr. R. A. Lamb, C. I. E., Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; the Hon. Mr. W. H. White, Secretary to Government, Public Works Department; the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong; the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thackersey; the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., Director of the Royal Indian Marine, Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. I. E., Acting Secretary to Government, Political, Special, Judicial, and Legislative Departments; Mr. J. Sladen, Secretary to Government, General, Educational, Marine and Ecclesiastical Departments; Mr. W. L. Cameron, Joint Secretary, Public Works Department; Mr. James McDonald, President of the Bombay Corporation; Mr. Sassoon J. David, Sheriff of Bombay; Mr. W. L. Harvey, C. I. E., Municipal Commissioner; Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police; Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Chairman, Bombay Improvement Trust; Mr. Harrison, Accountant-General, Bombay; Mr. E. Gray, Collector of Bombay; Mr C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, Bombay Small Causes Court; Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate; Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, Major W. G. R. Cordue, Officiating Mint Master, Bombay; Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Oriental Translator to Government, Mr. P. E. Percival, Under Secretary to Government, Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments; Mr. G. F. Keatinge, Under Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments, Mr. H. C. John, Under Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, the Rev. J. Cameron, Acting Senior Presidency Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Major T. D. Kirkpatrick of the Yorkshire Regiment, Major R. M. DeBerry, Commandant Colaba Depot, Major G. S. Broome, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Captain H. O. C. Johnston, Brigade Major, Captain H. Meynell, Aide-de-Camp to H. E. the Governor, Captain J. H. Crawford, Commandant, Governor's Body-guard; Mr. Jehangir Dossabhoy Framji, Special Assessor and Collector, Bombay Improvement Trust; Mr. R. D. Setna, Registrar, Bombay High Court; Mr. E. D. Talati, Sir Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Kt., and Dr. D. B. Master. At 7 o'clock the train conveying H. E. Lord Lamington steamed into the station and on its being drawn up, the Hon. Sir James Monteath, the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley and Major-General Creagh went up to the Saloon and received his Excellency on alighting. Proceeding up the platform Lord Lamington shook hands with the officials and gentlemen assembled at the station. Thereafter the Governor accompanied by Major-General Creagh and Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen went round and inspected the Guard-of-honour, who presented arms, while the band struck up the tune. His Excellency then got into the carriage-and-four and accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Owen, Captain Greig and Captain Meynell drove to Government House, being escorted en route by the Body-guard. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce the arrival of the Governor.

DELAY TO THE OUTWARD MAILS.

The P. and O. Company's Superintendent has received intimation that the Outward Indian Mails from London on Friday last, 13th instant, were delayed 12 hours in transmission across the Continent, owing to a break down of the Mail train, and the Company's steamer Osiris was consequently delayed in leaving Brindisi. The Mails came forward per the Oceana and the Arcadia which is due at Bombay on the 23th instant.

SOME amusing anecdotes are told in the "Boudoir" of Princesse Marie d'Orleans, the wife of the youngest son of the King of Denmark, and one of the last of the Burbons. On one occasion this wayward Princess boarded a locomotive at a station, and insisted upon being carried an express journey, and during the trip inquired into the minutest details of the machinery and working. Having undergone a course of instruction in the Copenhagen Fire Brigade, she now dons a dark blue coat with brass buttons and a short skirt, and helps the firemen with their work; and when staying in the country she has frequently put out a village fire by her energy, organising skill and dash. She is, moreover, somewhat of a financier and a politician; and it is not an unusual occurrence for Copenhagen editors to receive an imperious summons to her presence and to be well scolded for a distasteful line their paper has taken.

THE ASIATIC SOCIETY.

CENTENARY CELEBRATION.

THE SOCIETY'S HISTORY.

THE Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society commenced their centenary celebrations at the Town Hall yesterday afternoon, when there was a very large assembly. Several interesting papers were read by members interested in the welfare of the Society. The main hall is now undergoing a transformation for the conversazione which takes place this evening.

A PARSI VIEW OF THE SOCIETY.

The proceedings were opened by Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamsetji Mody, who read a paper on "A glimpse into the work of the B. B. R. A. Society from a Parsi point of view." The lecturer began his subject with a short prayer invoking the blessings of God upon the work of the Society in future, and thanking God for what had been done in the past. He said that he was glad that it fell to his lot to say his word on the occasion of the centenary gathering and that he had as his President, Mr. K. R. Cama, the eldest member of the Society, and the pioneer of the western method of Iranian studies. The lecturer said the object of his paper was to take a brief review of the papers and notes on Iranian subjects in the Journals of the B. B. R. A. Society during the last hundred years, with a few remarks thereon. The object of the paper was: firstly to draw the attention of the present generation of students to the different papers, and notices on Persian subjects contributed to the Journals of the Society; secondly, to give a brief outline, where convenient, of those papers or to point out their chief features; and thirdly to make a few remarks on those papers with a view to bring to notice what had been said by others on the questions treated in those papers. His whole paper, the lecturer continued, had to be divided into three parts. The first part treated all the review of the papers dealing directly with Iranian subjects. The second part dealt with all the papers and notes that indirectly referred to Iranian subjects and the third part gave a glimpse from the proceedings of the Society of the work done in the matter of Iranian literature. On that occasion he remembered with gratitude the names of the distinguished Orientalists and pioneers of all Oriental literature like Sir William Jones, Sir John Malcolm, Sir James Mackintosh, Governor Duncan, Dr. Wilson, the Rev. Murray Mitchell, Mr. William Erskine, Major Kennedy Westergard, Sir John Romer Eastwick, Dastur Peshotan Sanjana, Mr. Dhunjibhoy Framji Patel, Mr. Manockji Cursetji, Professor James Darmesteter and others who were connected with the Society in one way or another. Mr. B. P. Karkara at first in his paper on some of the Asyrian relics in the museum of the Society, identified some with Sir Henry Layard's collection which passed to England through Bombay. In that identification one or two slabs were left unidentified and he (Mr. Mody) thought that these unidentified slabs might possibly have belonged to the relics exhibited by Sir Henry Rowlinson.

THE HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY.

The Rev. R. Scott next read a paper, dealing with the history of the Society. The Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins presided. The Chairman said to much valued the honour of being invited to preside at this lecture, and all the more, because it gave him an opportunity of expressing the appreciation which he felt—an appreciation which he was sure, was shared by all those present,—of the valuable services rendered by the Honorary Secretary of the Society. (Applause). The Chairman sincerely congratulated Mr Scott upon the admirable way in which this centenary had been organised.

The Rev R. Scott, Secretary, in the course of his paper said, he would have wished to see on this occasion not only a local celebration, but also an International Congress of Scholars. But the gathering of such an assemblage from Europe and America and the Farther East is a regal or viceregal task and for the present the Imperial revenues are otherwise required. Let us announce the hope that at no distant date provision will be made whereby a chief city of this Empire may take its place amongst the learned centres where congresses of Oriental research are successively held. A century is divisible into three generations. And perhaps, as our history has been one of evolution into something different from the original design, even as India itself in its government and intellectual life has been passing through a ceaseless development, I may divide my subject by endeavouring to describe for you three stages of our growth. Let these be prefaced by some account of the foundation and concluded by a reference to the situation and the needs of this hour, James Mackintosh, the founder, was born near the northen, capital of Inverness in 1765. In 1780 he proceeded as a student to Aberdeen, That city in those days boasted of the same number of universities as England had, as to-day with more substantiality it may boast of university buildings scarcely surpassed in any land. Mackintosh attended both universities, King's and Marischal, and was at once marked out as a youth of high promise. The most interesting feature of his college career was a warm friendship with a student of intellect equal to his own, who came from England, Robert Hall, a youth whose pure and noble spirit made him the loftiest of England's pulpit orators. Mackintosh, in words recently used by one great statesman of another, said he could not help liking him. Together they walked by the banks of the Dee and the Don and along the shore of the Northern Sea. Together they read the ancient classics and discussed the modern philosophy. These discussions, Mackintosh testified, were the best education of his life. Hall in turn recorded his opinion that his friend had the most Baconian mind of recent times. Their individual characteristics were fully shown in those early days. Fellow students called them Plato and Herodotus. When I was in the same region ninety years later traditions still lingered of this noted twin-brotherhood, this Castor and Pollux of a northern sky.

CAREER OF THE FOUNDER.

Mackintosh went to Edinburgh to study medicine, and his mind was further enlarged by contact with the galaxy of intellect in that Athenian city. But like the present Attorney-General he turned from medicine to law, where he judged there would be freer scope for an intellect which found its chief delight in historic and philosophical investigation. Soon he became publicly known by a plague into the French Revolution Controversy, when he crossed swords, not unsuccessfully, with Burke; whom nevertheless he acknowledged as his intellectual master. By the year 1803, when he was appointed to Bombay, he was recognised as one of the most philosophic or lawyers and one of the most eloquent of thinkers that England had known. But his party was without power or prospect. As a man of integrity he refused the offers of compromise made to him from the side of Pitt, and in these circumstances he accepted the position of chief judge in Bombay. Scarcely had he landed when he regretted his choice. But for 7 1-2 years he laboured strenuously in official duty and general study. Afterwards he was a distinguished Member of Parliament, and through long dark years he and Romilly pressed courageously for the revision and reconstruction of the Criminal law, a policy which was at last adopted and carried through by Peel in his memorable tenure of the Home Office. Finally he obtained office in the Reform Ministry of Earl Grey, but full recognition was prevented by the hand of death. Sir James brought with him the idea which took shape in the founding of this Society. He desired something similar to the Asiatic Society of Bengal, founded by a distinguished Oriental scholar, Sir William Jones, twenty years before. But he was guided more by his own inquisitive mind and his experience of literary and philosophical society at home. His object was to bring together and to unite in high intellectual purpose and effort the abler Englishmen variously engaged in work in this Presidency. He lived in the Government House at Parel, and in that building, now consecrated over to Science, the first meeting was held round his table on Monday, the 26th November, 1804. This meeting was attended by seventeen persons, of whom two were globe-trotters. But others at once joined and the original membership stood at about thirty. They called themselves the Literary Society of Bombay, and they agreed to meet on the afternoon of the last Monday of each month, producing and discussing a learned paper as often as they could. The Society had thus two sides, a social and an intellectual. Its members formed a select circle of high placed Europeans whomet together for mutual friendship as well as for "the feast of reason and the flow of soul." The idea on the intellectual side, as expounded by Sir James, was to investigate and bring together what could be discovered of the East, so as to form a contribution to the thought and learning of the West. Studies, according to the old division would be either physical of moral, pertaining to Nature or to man. The former would include the geography, the geology, the botany, the zoology, the mineralogy, and the meteorology of this continent and the adjacent countries or seas; the latter, all that concerned its peoples—their races and languages, their history and antiquities, their religions and customs—in short their life and thought, so far as that thought and life was ascertainable to Englishmen. Sir James was, of course, elected President. Mr. Charles Forbes, whose statue still stands in this building, was made Treasurer, Mr. W. Erskine, a lawyer who came out with Mackintosh and who won distinction as an Orientalscholar, was Secretary. They were, of course, all Scotsmen, as was the Governor, Jonathan Duncan, and the two most famous of his successors, Mountstuart Elphinstone and John Malcolm. Others of the company were General Nicolls the Commander-in-Chief; Major (Sir Jasper) Nicolls, who contributed papers on the temperature of the island, and was afterwards Commander-in-Chief in Madras; Col. Boden, of Oxford fame; Col Harris; Major Moor, author of the "Hindu Pantheon" and other Oriental works; Helenus Scott, the head of the Medical Department, a man of literary tastes; other two doctors and two lawyers one of whom was Threipland, the Advocate-General.

Amongst those that joined after the first meeting were other four military officers. The globe-trotters were Lord Valentia and his friend, Henry Salt, afterwards Consul-General, of Egypt, both of whom won distinction by the publication of the Travels.

THE SOCIETY'S RECORD.

At the fourth meeting (25th Feb. 1805) steps) were taken for the purchase of a large collection of books, already in Bombay, the property of some medical gentlemen; and the accomplishment of this design procured the nucleus of the great library we now possesses. It is interesting to mark that the foundation of a library was the first important achievement of the new Society. Mackintosh was a man of ideas. He threw out schemes and suggestions and he had a singular power of stimulating others, for to his instigation or inspiration we owe the literary works of Elphinstone and others of that generation. At least three public proposals of his belong to the first two years of the Society. One of these was with a view to a Statistical Account of the City and Island for which he drew up a list of questions (such as are now put) for the eliciting of full economic information. Another was a scheme for a Comparative Vocabulary of the various languages, dialects and forms of speech in India, and in it he showed himself abreast of the knowledge of his age regarding the infant science of Philology. A third was with a view to the translation into English of Oriental classics. On this subject he addressed the sister society of Bengal, with a view to co-operation. In Bombay the Money or the means was wanting. The Calcutta friends responded sympathetically, and after some time published on their own account some minor Indian works. A generation later the idea was promoted in Europe; and we now possess in English a library of sanskrit and Oriental literature. Sir James did not see the full accomplishment of any of his designs. He was before his age; but here, as later at home, he had at least the satisfaction of knowing that he was sowing seed, though the harvest was to be for others. At the end of 1811, weakened in health, He returned to England, leaving to this Society an example, an influence and a memory. In 1815 the museum was founded. It was designed to be a museum of Indian antiquities and of specimens of natural history. The initiative was largely due to Captain Basil Hall, of the Royal Navy, who himself presented a collection in mineralogy. And, indeed during the next half century the scientific side is quite as prominent as the literary. It was in 1815 that the first step was taken towards an astronomical observatory for the city. In that year the Society received from Mr. W. T. Money, the retiring President, a gift of a transit-telescope; and thereafter with the assistance of Rs. 2,000 from Government an observatory was erected somewhere in this neighbourhood. After seven or eight years the whole thing was handed over to Government, who undertook the appointment of a Superintending Astronomer. The subsequent history of the Bombay Observatory and its location in Colaba is outside the scope of this paper, but I may mention that papers founded on observations there made were read before this Society, especially by Dr. Burst who contributed observations on the comet of 1843, on the eclipse of 21st December, 1843, a comparison of Nine Barometers and meteorological observations. It may be of slight interest if I add that it is mentioned in the autobiography of Alexander Bain, just published that later in the forties he was nominated by the Court of Directors for the post of astronomer here. Owing to local circumstances the appointment, which might have altered the history of psychological thought, fell through. As yet and for long after, the Society had no journal. Many valuable papers had been read and were in danger of being entirely lost. A movement was set on foot in 1815 by which as many as possible of these papers were brought together and sent to England for publication. In 1819 these were published in three volumes, under the title of "Transactions."

DISTINGUISHED MEMBERS.

In these Transactions Mr. Erskine, who remained Secretary for twelve years and who afterwards published works on Indian history, has five papers on subjects as various as Elephanta, Zoroastrianism, and Buddhism. He was succeeded as the moving spirit by Captain (afterwards General) Vans Kennedy. This scholarly officer was Secretary during the eight years when Elphinstone, the Governor, was President. In 1831 he himself became President, and when he retired in 1835 he was declared Honorary President, an honour which he shared with other two, the first President, Mackintosh, and his successor, Dr. Wilson. Kennedy's papers in the Transactions are six, and are mainly on Persian literature and history. He was the author of books on Hindu mythology and on Indian languages, and he published various essays dealing with the literature of Hinduism. Wilson eulogised his exposition of the philosophic systems and called him "our distinguished ornament." He was by no means the only military officer who in those days took an active interest in the Society. General Briggs, afterwards Resident at Satara, well known as the translator of Serishta was amongst the contributors. Captain McMurdo, whose early death was deeply regretted; wrote on Cutch, when he held the office of Resident, on Kathiawar and Sind, and on an earthquake. Major Price was a member who afterwards became a well-known author. Colonel Sykes, who had a long an interesting career in the course of which he became President of the Royal Asiatic Society, contributed papers on Antiquities; Captain, or General Carnac, who became Resident at Baroda and after retirement returned to Bombay in 1839 as Governor, contributed a paper on the famine in Gujarat in 1812 and 1813. I have already mentioned some of the older officers who took part in the foundation. The list may be concluded with the name of the most eminent and remarkable of all, the immediate successor and not unworthy rival of the most cultured of all our rulers, as Mountstuart Elphinstone may be called, I mean Sir John Malcolm, the soldier-administrator who became a resident of this city only when appointed Governor; but who at the instigation of Mackintosh first took up the pen by which he wrote the History of Persia and other voluminous works, winning, without the advantage of original education and by the sheer force of irrepressible talent, success in a third sphere no less difficult than government and war. In 1831 the Society found rooms in his building, to the erection of which it contributed Rs. 10,000. This account of the first generation may be concluded by a reference to the change of name and, to some extent, of position, which took place while Malcolm was Governor. The Royal Asiatic Society was founded in 1825. This maiden at once received the honours of maternity, and was hailed as the parent society, the mother of its older branches. In 1827 overtures came from London; these were referred to a committee, and in the beginning of 1829 the union, such as it was, was agreed to. The Literary Society became henceforth the Bombay Branch of the R. A. S. It preserved complete autonomy in its local administration and funds. It was resolved 'that members of the Bombay branch while residing in Asia shall be non-resident members of the Royal Asiatic Society; and when in Europe shall be elected resident members in the same manner that honorary members are elected." For the majority this now means nothing. But between 1830 and 1840 many papers read in Bombay were published in London. Some of our members, such as our Secretaries Dr. G. Birdwood and Dr. Codrington have passed from an active interest in the one to an equally active interest in the other. At this moment the President of the R. A. S. is Lord Reay and one of the Vice-Presidents is Sir Raymond West, and many of the leading members are cordially interested in our celebration.

THE SECOND GENERATION.

The second generation of our Society, covering the mid-period of the Nineteenth Century, may be dated roughly 1835 to 1855. In the first half of this period the Society possessed an exceptionally large number of able member. It was a period of fresh investigation in many spheres and the journals indicate a varied intellectual activity. On the scientific side these four may be specified Dr. Buist, brilliant both as a journalist and a scientist, who edited the "Bombay Gazette" and conducted the Meteorological Observatory and wrote also on geology and other subjects; Professor Orlebar of Elphinstone College, who wrote chiefly on geology; Dr. J. G. Malcolmson, a botanist, whose early death was deplored; and Dr. H. G. Carter, a Surgeon, who held the office of Secretary for 15 years and wrote voluminously on medical and natural history subjects. On the literary side the writers were many. One series of discussions concerned the monumental Sanskritic inscriptions, which for the first time were deciphered with investigations of rock-temples and the meaning of their sculpture and with study of the mutual relations of Brahmanism Buddhism, and Jainism. Other discussed the language, religion, and history of Persia and over the mysterious Zend and Pehlavi warfare raged until the questions were more or less solved by European scholars, some of whom visited the East and were associated with our Society. Others again concerned themselves with the living languages of the Presidency, including the speech of hill tribes. At other times the subject was history or antiquities. Amongst the writers we may specify Dr. Bird, a Secretary, who wrote on Inscriptions and Religions and also on the Ethiopian languages. Professor Eastwick, who translated from the Persian; Sir Erskine Perry who wrote on history and languages; Sir Bartle Frere, who wrote on antiquities; Sir Henry Rawlinson, who contributed a paper on Babylonia; General La Grand Jacob, who wrote chiefly on inscriptions, in which he was associated with the Danish scholar Westergaard. To these should be added three Doctors of the Scottish Church, Stevenson, Wilson, and Murray Mitchell. The conjunction, of so many men led to the establishment of the Society's Journal. During the thirties many papers were sent to the parent Society's Journal and others were published elsewhere. In 1841 the new Journal began, which was at first meant to be quarterly and afterwards half yearly, but which save for extra members we have been able to issue only once a year. In this publication will be found a brief record of the proceedings of the last sixty years and also most of the papers that have been read during that time. Dr. Stevenson, who was President 1852 55, contributes more than twenty papers chiefly on the Vernaculars and Brahmanism, and cave inscriptions and ancient religious practice. But the foremost name in the history of our Society is that of Dr. John Wilson, according to James Douglas the greatest of all Bombay men. In a sense he was co-eval with our Society, for he first saw the light in December 1804, a century and a month ago. His first period of literary activity, when he contributed to this Society four or five papers a year, was over before our Journal began; but the substance of them appeared elsewhere, in journals or in books, of which his work on the Parsi religion, 8842, was considered the most important. In 1835, on the retirement of Vans Kennedy, the young missionary, only 30 years of age, was called to the Presidentship which two eminent Governors had held. For already he had won distinction, as a student of Sanskrit and of Zend, and as an expounder of ancient religions, and like Mackintosh he had a genius for influencing others, a power of suggestion and stimulus and guidance. In January, 1835, he delivered an inaugural address which was published in the Calcutta Journal, then edited by his friend Prensep, and which contains a description of the situation at that time. Later, on the 20th July, 1839, he recapitulated before Carnac, the then Governor, the objects of the Society's inquiries. Briefly they were: "What are the physical aspects and produce of the country? What are the monuments and record of its history? What is the intellectual, moral, and economic condition of its tribes? What are its languages in respect of origin, structure and style? What are its religions in principle and practice? What is its civil and criminal jurisprudence? Again, in December, 1842, on the eve of furlough, he gave the summary of the work accomplished. Later, in 1855, he read, Lord Elphinstone being present, a valuable review of the present state of Oriental Antiquarian and Geographical Research connected with the west of India and the adjoining countries; and still later, in 1870 and 1873, he reviewed the situation. He also summarised the work of Erskine and Elphinstone. For 45 years Wilson was proud to be a member or this Society and the Society was proud of him. His senior colleague, Mr. Nesbit who surpassed him in the knowledge of Marathi was philosophic in his tastes and took no part here. His junior colleague, Dr. Murray Mitchell who only three months ago, in his 90th year, laid his armour down, wrote on Tukaram, translated Marathi poetry, and contributed papers on the Vedas and Zend Avesta.

IMPORTANT CHANGES.

In 1837 we find the Society co-operating with the Royal Asiatic Society in respect of Indian products in commerce and arts, and collecting numerous specimens, which were forwarded to London. In the successive years 1846, 1847, and 1848, it was approached by Government for assistance in special schemes. The first of these occasions was with a view to a census and statistical account of the city. The Society collected statistics of homes but disadvised the taking of a complete census, which, however, the Government attempted, with imperfect success. Next they desired suggestions with regard to the scientific aspects of an intended expedition to Central Asia. The Society communicated a list of subjects regarding which information was desirable. In 1848 proposals regarding archaeological and antiquarium research were submitted for the opinion of the Society. In replying they called special attention to the cave temples of Western India, and offered to conduct investigations. Out of this arose Wilson's two memoirs on the cave temples and monasteries and other ancient Buddhist, Brahmanical and Jain remains of Western India. One of the changes that took place gradually in this period was the introduction of native members. This was a natural consequence of the growth of education in the country, but it involved a considerable departure from the original design. The first admitted was a Parsi (in 1840) Mr. Maneckjee Cursetjee. Later the change proved important both with regard to scholarship and liberality of donation. One of the first Hindu scholars was Dr. Bhau Daji, who wrote many papers on Sanskrit literature, and on inscriptions and history. The Bhau Daji collection of MSS. is one of our treasured possessions. Of still earlier date was Gangadhar Shastri Ball, who wrote on inscriptions and copper plate grants. Somewhat later was the Rao Sahib Mandlik, a Vice-president, who in 1877 re-edited the original Transactions. In 1863 and 1865 liberal gifts for the library were received from Messrs. Jagganath Sankersett, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangier, and Mr. Premchand Roychand. By this time the library had assumed large dimensions. New books had been purchased annually and books and MSS. had from time to time been received from Government. In 1844 a testimonial to the Secretary, Malcolmson, amounting to Rs. 2,700 took the shape of books in the Department of Natural History. Similar additions have been made in recent years, such as the Raymond West collection. The decade of the fifties was one of trouble in the British world with its wars in the Crimea in Persia, In India, in China; and there seems a certain slackening of intellectual effort. The race of literary Generals became well nigh extinct great changes took place. A single year saw the foundation of the University and the close of the East India Company's long career. Energies that might have been bestowed on this Society were diverted into other channels. Archaeology is a case in point, where the resources of Government secured the continuous and successful labours of Furguson, Burgess and Conseus. Dr. Burgess is still an onlooker, as is also another distinguished writer of the sixties, Sir George Birdwood, who made contributions on natural science and industrial work.

In 1865 the Society was addressed by Dr. David Livingstone, and it may recall to us something of the liberality of a past generations, the large-minded generosity of our fathers when I add that at that time, when the population and its wealth were so much smaller, a sum of Rs. 6,450, worth then about £1,000, was collected, through the influence of this Society, to aid the great missionary in this African exploration. During this period the city had grown rapidly, and the question arose whether the library, which at first was mainly a learned collection should also have a popular side, and endeavour to meet the tastes of the general public; or whether in this latter respect it should not resign its functions to a new circulating library. The Society, fearing to be left high and dry, has adapted itself to the times and provided a large element of light literature, so that though other libraries have been founded our membership has continued to increase. But the gain from the increase has been neutralised by the reduction of the subscription from Rs. 100 first (in 1874) to Rs. 75 and now to Rs. 50. In these reductions may be seen a relaxing of the aristocratic idea, with any loss of dignity counterbalanced by enlargement of usefulness. But the fact that the Society has not been seriously affected by financial difficulty must be attributed to the Government grant, sanctioned by the Secretary of State in 1864.

CHANGE OF ENVIRONMENT.

The last third of the Nineteenth Century differs greatly from either of the two preceding. It is now the India governed directly by the Crown. The work of public officers becomes more various and detailed and mechanical, and thus affords less opportunities of leisure than seem to have been formerly enjoyed. At the same time new facilities of travel have made furloughs far more frequent and have thereby interfered with continuity of observation and study. On the other hand, a new race of Indians has been issuing from the halls of the Universities, prepared to take up and extend the work hitherto undertaken chiefly by Englishmen. Foremost amongst these as members of our Society were Messrs. Telang and Bhandarkar, both of whom began to contribute about 1871. The former in his short life received the recognition of being elected President. The latter, to our great gratification, is with us to-day, and around him are other able native scholars. Alongside of these two was Dr. Indraji Bhagvanlal, who wrote many papers on inscriptions and antiquities. In the seventies the most voluminous contributor was Mr. Rehabsek, a retired scholar of a remarkable type whose papers touch almost every aspect of Oriental history. The Secretary, Dr. Codrington wrote on Coins: Dr. Lisboa on Plants. From the Civil Service, the most important assistance came from Mr. Fleet, who if I mistake not, preceded in office (as Collector of Belgaum) as well as in Sanskrit scholarship our present esteemed contributor Mr. Jackson. Mr. Fleet wrote on Canarese; as well as on Sanskrit inscriptions and contributed many papers on copper-plate grants. Two European Professors of Sanskrit, Dr. Buhler and Peterson, wrote papers on Sanskrit literature, and also described in detail, in extra numbers of the Journal, their search for MSS. the latter, whose literary culture and whose command of lucid and incisive English won general admiration, was for some years Secretary, and at the close of his life held the President's chair. Another, who also was taken from us too soon, was Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, a scholar of varied attainments, our chief authority on numismatics and the author of a History of Bombay, which is one of the most valuable of our publications. Early in this third period the Society received an enlargement by the incorporation of the Geographical Society. This body had been instituted in 1831 in connection with the Royal Geographical Society. In those days there was large scope for such a Society's investigations, and to the examination of obscurer parts of India and its frontiers or neighbourhoods were added the labours of officers of the Royal Navy. These officers at length withdrawn, and sufficient work was no longer found to justify the existence of a separates Society. Accordingly, in 1873, the amalgamation was effected. We have still amongst our members some (or at least one) who entered by the door of the Geographical Society. On the other hand, we have seen arise and flourish outside us, a keen and vigorous Natural History Society. But perhaps in days to come its members may seek closer union with this more ancient and general institution. One more Society, the Anthropological, lives under our shade, for it stores its books and holds its debates within our walls. A separate branch of our work is Numismatics. In the middle of the century we received many presents of coins, especially from Captain Bruce, who was Resident at Bushire, and Captain Grant, a naval officer. Unfortunately most of these were lost. On the retirement of Mr. Frere, in 1834, his valuable coins were bought for us. Others were given in 1867 by Kathiawar princes. At present, under Government orders, we receive specimens of new discoveries, as they are made. Our collection will, therefore, increase in value and be an important aid to the student of Indian History. It would be wrong to conclude this part without an acknowledgment of the assistance derived from Civil Officers of the Crown. If in the Company's days we owed most to Generals, is more modern days our obligations are greatest to those that have climbed the heights in Civil Government. By such, almost exclusively, the office of President has been held since 1843 These include Judges of the High Court such as Justice Newton, and more recently, Sir John Jardine and Sir Edward Candy; Judges who have passed into the Governor's Council, as Sir Raymond West, Mr. Tucker, Mr. Birdwood and Mr. Fulton other members of Council, as Mr. W. Frere, and Mr Gibbs. Prominent amongst these as benefactors we may distinguish Mr. W. Frere who was President both of this and of the Geographical Society and Sir Raymond West, an ideal Chairman, who presided over the Society for twelve years. Not inferior to them in sympathetic interest and ready help is the present President, the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, without whose encouragement and support this commemoration would not have been held.

THE PROPOSED PUBLIC MUSEUM.

Sometimes we hear a little way off the shrill note of the critic, the croaker or the candid friend which tells us that we are not now what we once were. It may indeed be true that we are living in a degenerate age. Originality is not made to order. But whatever our shortcomings are the fact is that to-day our membership is larger and the General work is greater than ever before. And further, if it were true that we are accomplishing less of valuable investigation, the charge need contain no reproach. In earlier days the Society was a pioneer Institution in a free field. It marked and prepared ways where others have walked. The examination of the races, customs and population of our provinces and districts is now carried on by Government and many huge volumes testify to the labourious investigations of civil officers. The study of the ancient languages of India and of their development into present day speech is the work of the University, now nearing its jubilee; and to the same body, in its arts, science, and medical faculties, belong the various branches of Natural History. And on a wider basis than Colleges is the Department of Public Instruction, Meteorology is a Department of Government. So also, and in active exercise, is the Department of Archaeology. If our children have out-grown us let us rejoice. On their work we will not encroach. And yet in one and all of these departments there is scope for extramural or extra-official study, for enterprising curiosity and post-graduate research, for the examination of neglected corners and the discovery of unsuspected fields. And every worker inspired by zeal of knowledge or attracted by gleams of hidden truth, will find here a point of vantage to aid him in his search. At this moment the question of the possession of a Central Museum of Antiquities, Natural Science and Industries, such as may be worthy of the city, is asserting itself, and Bombay is feeling the reproach that it is in this respect behind other parts of the Empire. Such a museum is necessary for the University student, for the antiquarian, for the enterprising industrialist. The matter is far beyond our means. But when the new building is erected and equipped, we shall hand over to it the specimens which during the past century have been entrusted to us. What then shall we possess? We have many ancient MSS and often send them in loan to scholars in India and in Europe. On coins, as they are discovered in the country, we report to Government and thereafter distribute them among Institutions that preserve them. We have our own growing collection, and several of our members are students of numismatics. Other interesting relics of antiquity outside the catagory of the text book we will continue to treasure. In our reading-room nearly every important periodical of Britain or India—whether of literature, or science, or art, or even sport—will be found. Here ladies and gentlemen who spend one or two hours a week at these tables may keep in closer touch with movements of thought and life in Europe. Our library will soon contain the round number of 10,000 volumes. They are new and old, big and little, learned and popular, technical and pictorial, grave and gay; works of science and of fiction, of history and poetry, of philosophy and art; books of war and peace, of the triumphs of thought and industry, and of all the round of human enterprise and passion. For a great library is a concentration of energies in a thousand spheres of thought. What then do we wish? That in these respects we should be better known and appreciated; that young men of the city should twice or thrice a week forgo an hour of amusement or even of idleness for quiet studious; that from the afternoons of fashionable excitement ingenious minds should seek the occasional variety of a tranquil retreat; that every man in the Presidency who desires to be deemed a man of culture or who aspires to a knowledge of the intellectual activity of his time should as a matter of course be a member not only for calculable benefit to himself but [illegible] for the recognition of the brotherhood of letters. Let us the citizens of Bombay be a larger, brighter, happier community; let our intellectual activity and our artistic discernment, increase more and more. As to our externals we have good reason to thank Government for rooms in this historic building and for a liberal grant. This Town Hall, with its spacious central hall and its stately Grecian columns is a worthy monument of a past age in which for generations the city will rejoice. And yet it is possible for us to outgrow the limits wherein we have been for three quarters of a century, so honourably housed. Already for our library we have neither the space nor the light that we should desire.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

Let me refer then to proposals of the future. We expect, under the fostering patronage of H. E. Lord Lamington, a new Museum, archaeological, industrial, scientific. At the same time a new library is projected, a library of reference for the business men of this commercial centre. We have beside us an active Natural History Society, still fired with primitive ardour. And we have an inactive library of the University expensively housed, fantastically cased, very partially used. One suggestion is that this great building, should be handed over for the Museum while a new public hall and new library buildings should be erected on suitable sites. A city hall, built acoustically in a central locality, near the Queen's statue would be a great boon. Then on the Cresent beside the King's statue, the new libraries might stand side by side; the Asiatic Library serving its present purposes in an enhanced degree, beside it the Reference Library of the men of business and administration, and not far off the Educational and Philosophic Library of the University. Where this accomplished we might ask Government to appoint from Europe a superintending librarian who would teach us modern methods of business and might promote the circulation of books in the city and the regulation of libraries in the Presidency, But to return. We are primarily not a library and museum but a Society, called into existence to promote investigation and offer a humble contribution to the sum of truth. Across a gulf of time and with the gathered riches of a great century that has rolled between we assert our identity with the Society that consecrated its infancy in the drawing-room of Sir James Mackintosh in November 1804. The kinship that unites us with each other and with three generations of intellectual workers in the city rests on the nature of the common mind of freeborn men.

The aims of a Society such as this, representative, permanent, intellectual, transcend the meat and drink of common life and are not determined by the conveniences of the hour. Thus we have no fixed, exhaustible programme. Nothing pertaining to man is alien to us, but our sphere is Asia; and especially the region of which this city may be called the centre extending from the Persian Gulf to the Bay of Bengal and from Arabia to the Himalayan heights. With all intellectual movement there in it should be our ambition and our privilege to co-operate. Gladly should we learn and gladly teach. But our higher aim is to be pioneers, guiding the world's workers into new harvests of knowledge. Let us be conscious of our position and our inheritance. The true leadership is in thought the most precious discovery is of truth, the most honourable labour is that which produces spiritual food. As to-day we contemplate the triumphs of the past, seeing knowledge diffused where darkness reigned, and witnessing reform in a hundred spheres of practice we think with pride of the impulses derived from members of this Society—from Mackintosh and Elphinstone and Wilson and many other of the past, and some that are with us now, who have been discoverers, teachers, or torch-bearers (Applause.)

CONSERVATION OF MONUMENTS.

At 6-15 p. m., the Rev. R. Scott read a paper on the Conservation of Monuments prepared by Mr. H. Cousens, who was unable to be present owing to illness. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided.

The paper stated that there were persons who could see no more of these old relics of the past, especially those in a more or less uncared for and dilapidated state. As a single instance of the use of the historian of mere unshapely heaps of ruins, Mr. Consens quoted the case of Brahmanabad, which has been called the Pompeii of Sind. "The late Mr. Bellasis," he said, "just fifty years ago, undertook a considerable amount of exploration among the heaps of brick debris "covering the site" and, upon full consideration of what he saw and found, came to the conclusion that the site was that of the ancient Hindu city of Brahmanabad. Major General M. R. Haig R.E., some thirty years later, after carefully perusing all the old historical accounts of Sind that he could gather together, decided that Mr. Bellasis was wrong, that the site was that of Mansura, the first Arab capital, and that certain ruins, six miles to the North-East, represented the site of the Hindu City. But the very ruins themselves declare what they are. Unfortunately, neither of these investigators read the full message they conveyed. Unmistakeable evidence upon the spot tells us that the Arabs built Mansura upon the ruins of Brahmanabad and that the ruins to the north-east are those of a great Buddhist stupa, doubtless built at the Buddhist colony of Savandi, which General Haig places a short distance to the north of Brahmanabad. And yet these extensive ruins which have hardly been dipped into, or made to disclose more than the merest title of all the information burried beneath the surface are, year after year, being burried by the villagers from miles around, who carry away the finer earth to fertilize their fields, as is still done in Egypt, while ruthlessly destroying walls and other indications of the old city and its inhabitants."

The paper then went on to explain the lack of interest displayed in some interesting old remains in the Nasik caves, the Karli caves, the old Buddhist temple in the Nizam's territories, and in some of the Portuguese territories, etc., as also the cave temples leading up from the Konkan to the Dakhan-Buddhist, Jain and Hindu, the ancient structural temples at Aihole, Pattedakal and Badami in the Bijapur District, and other ancient monuments at Surat, Ahmedabad and other places in the Presidency. In conclusion Mr. Cousens stated that the proper care and systematic conservation of ancient buildings was now secured by the provisions of the Preservation of Ancient Monuments Act, passed by the Government of India in March of this year. "It provides" he said "for the careful preservation and upkeep of all classes of monumental remains, whether in private keeping or not; for the acquisition by Government of monuments or other objects of antiquity, wherever necessary for the safe custody of the same; it stops the exportation or importation of movable objects from or into British India, such as ancient statuary and inscribed tablets, and effectually checks the mischievous hand of the vandal. The Act applies only to British India, but there is still a vast field unprovided for and practically uncared for. Some of the finest and oldest monumente in India are situated in Native States, such as the Ellora and Ajanta Caves, the Great Tope at Sanchi, the splendid remains at Chitorgarh, and others. It is absolutely necessary, for their safety, that some such Act should be similarly passed by the various Durbars."

ARABIC POETRY.

Professor Isfahani read a paper on Arabic Poetry at 9 p.m.

THE PERSIAN LANGUAGE.

Professor Coyaji read a paper on "the Persian language and its connection with the older Iranian language." He first dealt with Darmesteter's theory as to the ultimate sources of the Persian language, and in doing so said on account of the loss of numerous documents and the conjectural state of knowledge as to the dates of such as had remained, it was difficult to trace back with certainly the geneology of the Persian language. In the absence of a better theory, the tentative, though brilliant, hypothesis of Darmesteter was in possession of the field. He was scarcely consistent with himself either in his exposition of or in his inferences from the theory but his hypothesis might be stated thus:—The modern languages of the Iranian countries were represented at the period of the Achamaenian Empire by two main stems. Of these the Avestic stem tells the language of Media, while the old Persian was the language of Parsis, the Eastern dialect of Persia prevailing in our times and chief among them the Pushtu are the descendants of the Avestic stock, whereas Persian and more western speeches are referred for their ancestry to the language of Parsis. Of the latter the chief representatives are the Gib, Kurdic and the Ossetine spoken near the Caucasus. It is quite probable that this theory gives a correct account of the real succession of historical facts. But our main argument in support of it must be historical and ethnological. The reasons adduced for the theory by Darmesteter himself do not seem to afford a satisfactory proof of it. In examining Darmesteter's theory and reasons, it is to be remembered that they were brought forward chiefly to support his view that the Achamaenian era saw the advent of Zoroaster. This chronology has been strongly assailed by the late Prof. Max Muller and Dr. Mills, the translator of the Gathas. If by collating the philology of the Gathas and the Vedas the former could be carried back some centuries—and this appears very probable—the contemporaneous existence of old Persian and Avesta as sister languages would be upset and with it the theory of the great Frenchman. After dealing with the arguments put forward by Darmesteter in support of his view, the lecturer tried to show, by quoting authorities, how the Persian language was connected with the older Iranian language.

This concluded the first day's proceedings.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Papers will be read in the Sanskrit Section to-day; and this evening, the most important function will take place, namely the Conversazione at which his Excellency the Governor is to preside. A very varied and interesting programme has been arranged for the first part of the proceedings and in the [illegible] speeches will be made. It is to be hoped that Bombay will be fully represented on this historic occasion.

A WIFE'S PERSONAL PROPERTY.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Batchelor, at the Bombay High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit of Gablushaw Pranjivandas and another against Mangaldas Hiralal and another. The two defendants, who were husband and wife, were executor and executrix under the will of Bai Ganga. The executrix was Ganga's niece. Ganga was the widow of one Motilal Laldas, who died in 1899. Gablushaw and his brother Ramdas were sons of the sister of Laldas, Motilal's father. Ganga died in 1900, and was stated to have made a will, of which she appointed the two defendants executor and executrix. The property consisted of Government promisory notes valued at Rs. 3,000; ornaments valued at Rs. 5,000; and household furniture valued at Rs. 300. Plaintiff as nearest heirs of Motilal claimed the property, and prayed for a declaration that they were entitled to it. On the other hand, the defendants stated that Motilal died indebted and without property, and the property disposed of by Ganga in her will was her own "stridhan" the wife's personal property. Defendants also asserted that the property described in the plaint was incorrect and misleading. Probate had been granted of Ganga's will dated 8th November 1900, which she had executed before proceeding on a pilgrimage to Benares, where she died on 2nd December of the same year. From this it appeared that she had Rs. 3,000 worth of promisory notes; Rs. 2,000 worth of ornaments and Rs. 350 worth of furniture. The defendants were appointed heirs and executors, and they took out the probate on 5th March 1904. On the evidence, his Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 4,100, and the jewels, with costs. Defendants claimed Rs. 533 for funeral expenses; and Rs. 475 for caste feasts; Rs. 307 for probate expenses; and Rs. 1,000 for debts paid. The Rs. 533 were allowed to them by consent; but their demand for probate charges were disallowed on the ground that they knew the property was Motilal's. They were ordered to produce evidence and proofs regarding the other items.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon at the offices, Esplanade Road, Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding. There were present Major-General Creagh, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. A. G. Viegas Messrs Sassoon J. David, W. C. Hughes, E. Gray, T. W Cuffe, D E Wacha, J S Brown, C H B Forbes, W. L. Harvey, Dwarkadas Dharamsey and W. N. Shillstone, the Secretary.

THE BUDGET COMMITTEE.

A Budget Committee consisting of Messers W L Harvey, W C Hughes, D E Wacha, S J David and the Hon'ble Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola was appointed to assist the Chairman in the preparation of the Budget Estimates for the year 1905-06.

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISSANT ENGINEER.

The Board considered a circular on a memorandum by the Chairman recommending for reasons stated therein that Mr E. de B. Saunderson be appointed to the newly created post of Assistant Engineer on the same terms as in Mr Watson's case and in the event of his declining the offer, the appointment be given to Mr Walker on the same terms.

The Board resolved as recommended by the Chairman,

REVISED ESTIMATES FOR CHAWLS.

Consideration was given to a circular on memo by the Chairman asking for the approval of the Board to the revised ground plan and the revised estimate for chawls in connection with Scheme III in supersession of the approval given on 8th November last and stating that as the revised Scheme No III includes provision for chawls for the poor to the extent of only Rs 2 lakhs, it is necessary to request Government to sanction an addition to the estimates for the Scheme.

It was proposed by the Chairman that the revised ground plans be approved and that the sanction of the Government for an increase of ten lakhs of rupees in the total estimated cost of Scheme III to provide for those and other contemplated chawls be applied for. Mr. Hughes moved as an amendment that the ground plans be so amended as to reduce the density per acre by one half. The amendment was adopted and further consideration of the matter was postponed,

The Board then adjourned.

HOLIDAY-MAKERS LOOTED.

DACOITY AT CHANDRAGUTTI.

At the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston have disposed of an appeal in the case of Imperator against San Baba bin Chinna, who was convicted by Mr. C. C. Boyd, Sessions Judge of Kanara, in November last, of dacoity and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for seven years.

The accused was charged with two distinct offences of dacoity on the same evening. The scenes of both were about a mile or two from each other, and were within three or four miles of Chandragutti, where there was a big festival and fair, and the parties attacked were said to have been returning from it. The evidence of the alleged dacoity near Mannatti was that a party of about twelve persons left Chandragutti about sunset. They consisted of Brahmins, including some boys and women. They were attacked after dark by a gang of men whose faces could not be properly seen owing to the darkness. They violently stripped all the party of their ornaments, and beat some with sticks. One of the party was left behind at the scene, and was found there dead the next morning, with a cut on his head and bruises on his body. Portions of the property in the Sessions Court were identified. A police inspector stated that he went to the scene of the dacoity the next morning and found signs of a scuffle and the corpse of the deceased. The Hospital Assistant, who examined the corpse, deposed that the cut on the head was not enough to cause death, that the spleen was enlarged, and death was due to rupture of it owing to blows with some blunt weapon. For this reason, the Public Prosecutor rightly did not press the charge of dacoity with murder. The Sessions Judge, agreeing with the assessors, acquitted the accused as regarded one of the offences, but convicting him of the other, sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for seven years. [illegible] nature of the attack at night by so large a gang and the violence used to the women and deceased and others.

Their Lordships on a consideration of all the circumstances, dismissed the appeal.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Standard" says:—The directors of the Hamburg-American Company issued on Dec. 23 a statement to the German Press, explaining their views in regard to the question of a second Suez Canal. In this statement Herr Ballin and his colleagues reiterate and emphasise the accusations of mismanagement already brought against the Suez Canal Company. They mention in particular the refusal of the Company to devote the surplus of dividends exceeding 25 per cent, to a reduction of the Canal dues, as required by the London Programme of 1883, and the enforcement of certain antiquated regulations adopted at the Constantinople Conference of 1873, relating to the dues for spaces on deck available for cargo, the statement of the Hamburg-American Company, which may be regarded as the manifesto of the opposition to the Suez Canal Company concludes:—

The management of the Suez Canal is such that it exasperates the whole shipping world. If the present agitation in favour of a second canal results in the reduction of the tolls of the existing Canal, the shipping trade with the Far East will be greatly facilitated. After the conclusion of the war between Russia and Japan, there will be great opportunities of developing the trade with Far Eastern countries. If, however, the Suez Canal Continues to be managed as at present, both Russia, with the Trans-Siberian Railway (the efficiency of which has been greatly increased by the war), and America, with her direct sea route, will be far more favourably situated than the European countries whose way lies through the Canal.

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 9th January, 1905.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

1 Amount to be remitted during 1904-05..... £16,500,0 0
2 Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 7th Jan. 1905 by Council Bills...... £15,733 135
By Gold... nil
3 Remitted in excess of Budget Estimate ... £282,135

BOMBAY 5th EXTRA MEETING.

(Saturday, 21st January.)

Entry closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, 16th January.

"The January Plate."—Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr R R S's b aus g Resident (aged)
Mr A S Oomer's b aus g Sandowner (aged)
Mr Thomas' br e g Ural
Mr R J Hunter's ch aus g Victory
Mr Thomson's ch e m Diakkaway by Diakka—Go Away (3 years)
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture, 14-2
Mr A W P's ch aus g Fitzaro (aged)
Mr A W P's br aus g the Earl (aged)
Mr A W P's b aus g Fire Up (aged)
Mr Cross' b aus g Hillsborough
Mr Curmer's b aus g Rosel
Mr Fench's b am m Balayeuse (4 years)
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba 14-2
Mr S A Wahed's ch aus g Hughie (aged)
Mr Peel's b aus g Planet (aged)
Mr Artin A Essayie's br aus g Koka, 14-1 3-4 (6 years)
"The Midget Plate."—"Distance 5 furlongs.
Mr S A Wahed's b a h Reflector, 13-3
Mr A W P's g a h Cleverman, 13-2 3-4
Mr A W P's g a h Silver Prince, 13-3
Mr Abdool Ganny's b a h Jan Alum, 13-2 3-4
Mr Syed Rasheed's ch a h Shahon, 13-3
Mr Artin A Essayie's bl a h Black Prince, 13-2 3-4
Mr Jaroola bin Talib's ch a h Evermore, 13-1 3 4
Mr S A Hamid and S A Azizi's g a h Shah Alum, 13-2
Mr Pearson's b a h Magna Charta, 13 3
Mr Abdool Razack's b a h Sybarite, 13 2 1-2
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Akyab 13-2 1-4
Messrs Goolamally S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Redlips, 13-2 1-2
Mr Nassar Abdoola's b a h Shirazi, 13-1 1-2
Mr J Jacob's b a h Chiragh, 13-3
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surhan, 13-2 1-2 (by wire)
"The Prangs Plate."—Distance 9 furlongs.
Mr G K's b a h Adonis (6 years)
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo (4 years)
Mr Curmer's b a h Arabian Flag (5 years)
Mr D Bomanjee's g a h Royal Blood (5 years)
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed, 14-0 (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur (5 years)
Mr H M Amer's g a h Lachin, 14-0 (aged)
Mr A G D'Souza's b a h Nadir Shah (4 years)
Mr A M Shamian's g a h False Start 13-3 3-4 (5 years)
"The Veteran's Plate."—Distance 7 furlongs.
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panala II, 13-2
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal, 13-1 3-4
Mr G K's b a h Hudual, 13-2 1-2
Mr G K's g a h Dispute, 13-3
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark, 14-0
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h y Middleton, 13-3 1-4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox, 13-2
Mr Fox's b a h Erhan, 13-1 3-4
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 13-1 3-4
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's ch a h Faithful, 14-0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's g a h Nainava, 13-3 1-4
Mr Mahomed bin Talib's g a h Umber, 13-3
Mr Marshall's b a h Epilogue, 13-3 1-2
Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit, 13-3
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker, 13-1 1-2
Mr A R Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14-0
Mr F M Gardas's b a h Kour Sahib, 13-3 1-2
Mr A M Shamian's g a h False Start 13-3 1-4
Mr A M Shamian's g a h Zarriff, 13-2 1-2
Mr Yusuff Yunasee's b a h Yerbo, 13-2 1-2
Mr W H Anderson's g a h Surhan, 13-2 1-2 (by wire)
Mr Essa Mulla Sulleman b a g Kazim Pasha, 13-3 3-4
"The Beginners Plate"—Distance 1-2 mile.
Mr R R S's ch a h Sharail, 13-3
Mr R R S's b a h Thunderstorm 13-2 1-4
Mr D L Khimjee's ch a h Chaucer, 13-2
Messrs A Tamemie and A A Tamemie's b a h Senior 14-0
Mr Dawood Essack's ch a h Protector, 13 3 3-4
Mr Saleh Tockmachie's ch a h Coger 13-3 1-2
Mr Syed Hassoon's b a h Bookhit, 13 3
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Victor Wild 13 2 1-4
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and S A Wahe's g a h Highborn, 13-2 1 4
Messrs M Goculdass, A Nanjee and Abdul Ganny's b a h Admiral Togo, 13 3
Mr Peel's ch a h Plassey, 13-1 3 4.
Mr Syed Rasheed's b a h Salvador, 13-3 3 4
Mr Taha Yuni's ch a h Dervish, 13-3 1-2
Mr Abdoola Ahmed Nasar's b a h Trooper, 14-0
Mr Zaid bin Mahomed's b a h Afghanistan, 13-3 1-4
Mr Aziz bin Talib's g a h Mardin, 14-0
Mr Rasheed Shamian's b a h British India 13-2 1-2
Mr [illegible] g a h Numbra, 13-2 1-4.
Messrs M J S Mahomed and [illegible] Tacheet, 13 3 1 2.
Messrs S Faraj and Fateh bin Daya's b a h Dayar, 13-3.
"The Adelaide Plate."—Distance 6 furlongs.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Picture, 14-2.
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus m Olga, 14-0 3-4.
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russely Rose, 14-1.
Mr Kelso's ch aus g Indabba, 14-2.
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback, 14-2.
Mr R R S's ch aus m Omelette by Correze-Fritters, 14-0 1-2.
Mr Artin A Essayie's bl aus g Koko, 14-1 3-4.
Mr D L Khimjee's b aus m Bandicoot, 13-1 3-4.
Captain Sullivan's b e m Lady Smith II, 14-2.
Mr F Main's bl aus m Hazel Nut by Pretorius—Feibert, 14-2.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 16 January, 1905.

THE WEATHER.

Observations taken at 8 A.M. on Tuesday, the 17th January.

SUMMARY

Pressure has decreased briskly in Rajputana, Gujarat and Central India and at Delhi, Malegaon and Poona and has been steady or has changed slightly over the rest of the country. The barometer is considerably below normal in Sind, Gujarat, Cutch and Kathiawar.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The day temperature is 6° to 7° in defect of normal at Delhi, Agra, Allahabad and Raipur, while the night temperature is 5° to 8° in excess in Rajputana and at Lahore, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Karachi. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Cuddapah and the lowest 44° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast in Sind, Rajputana and at Lahore, Allahabad, Agra, Ahmedabad Bhavnagar Para, Bhuj, Indore, Neemuch Raipur and Saugor.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather is fine everywhere except in Sind, Gujrat, Cutch, Kathiawar where skies remain more or less cloudy.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

The "Spectator" says:—"So serious do we consider the state of the Army that we hold that it will be the first duty of Members of Parliament who care more for the national safety than for party to arraign the Government on this score at the very opening of the Parliamentary Session. It is quite possible that the official Opposition will have nothing to say to such a course of action, but such willingness to shelter the Government should not prevent patriotic men of both parties insisting that the utmost light shall be thrown on the real condition of the Army, and that something shall be done to remedy its worst defects while there is yet time."

The Secretary of the Army Council has issued the following circular to general officers commanding troops at home:—"I am commanded by the Army Council to acquaint you that, as the organisation of the Volunteer Force is at present under consideration it is desirable that Volunteer units should not incur unnessary expense in regard to uniform, and it has been decided that proposals in connection with clothing should remain in abeyance till the 1st April next. I am, therefore, to request that commanding officers may be instructed accordingly."

Dealing in a first article with Lord Kitchener's scheme for reorganising the Indian army, the writer on "Indian Affairs" in the "Times" (Monday), says:—"The keynote of Lord Kitchener's endeavours is to estblish the normal and to avoid the special. He objects to the old system, when the rumour of war meant disorganisation throughout India. If mobilisation becomes necessary the divisions will be more normal and complete. The minimum obligatory garrisons will remain. There will be no picking and choosing of the best regiments and the best-known officers, no vague rumours in the Indian bazaars that Government is at its last gasp, and that the cantonments are to be left empty. If ever there were a place in which this policy was wise and statesmanlike, it is India. Coolness and system are the antidote to the Indian epidemic of panic and confusion. The leaflet is not an institution in India, but if Lord Kitchener wished to bring home to the Indian taxpayer the importance of his reforms he might issue a leaflet giving a brief account of the Panjdeh scare in 1885, with details of its cost . . . The Indian Army is fast becoming an army of peasants commanded by British officers, and anything which would arrest the deterioration of the native officer in the cavalry—whether it be a reversion to the old irregular regiments or the formation of cavalry brigades officered throughout by Indians—would be justifiable. It is different in the infantry regiments, and here the further increase of British officers is inevitable. If Lord Kitchener can revive the class of Indian soldiers of the sixties, and if he can remove the reproach that the one career which appeals to the leaders of the best and most important races of India has been closed to them, he will enormously increase the fighting efficiency of the Indian Army, and will be remembered, not as the War Lord who added to India's military burdens, but as the statesman who trusted and honoured India's chivalry."

In our last issue reference was incidently made to the speeches recently delivered by different members of the Army council, and the corrections which almost invariably follow. These addenda to these military orations are now however becoming far too common, and in the future apparently we must always be prepared for the usual second edition of any speech delivered by any member of the Army Council. The last offender in this respect is the Secretary of State for War himself, who has had to write to "The Times" to correct a quotation he made at Newcastle from a letter of Sir Ian Hamilton's. Apparently the late Quartermaster-General, writing from Manchuria, did not say that we have "the very worst" army, but that we have too often the worst. It is not clear whether Sir Ian Hamilton in his letter referred to the whole Army, or to some particular corps or troops, but in either case it would appear that the correction is not very valuable. Perhaps the letter was not written for publication, but its contents do not come very well from the defender of Waggon Hill, who on that occasion was rescued from a very tight corner indeed by the marked gallantry and bravery of the troops under his command. With these innumerable letters and speeches and the corrections which follow, the man in the street is getting thoroughly bewildered, and now that Sir Ralph Knox has again appeared on the scene, to point out the contradictions in the different orations, the confusion is made worse. Sir Ralph Knox mentions that in one speech delivered a few days ago the Secretary of State rejoiced over the falling off in the number of recruits, while in his next oratorical effort Mr Arnold-Forster announces that more recruits per week are being taken than in previous years. The latter statement in view of the great distress at present existing is not surprising, but both reasons for rejoicing cannot be correct. Perhaps in his next speech the Secretary of State will explain the inconsistency. This method of giving away the War Office by the different important members of the Army Council is deplorable, but it seems very unfair, and doubly to be regretted that Mr. Brodrick, whose hands are now free so far as the Pall Mall edifice is concerned, should turn round and let out secrets concerning that interesting institution which the country maintains to furnish it with an army

The "Broad Arrow" writes: We are not surprised that foreign officers express themselves unable to understand or appreciate our system of brevet promotion. We recently drew attention to the case of an officer who was lately passed over for the appointment of second-in-command by the bringing in of another major—of much the same standing—from another regiment; and yet among the honours for the Thibetan Mission we notice that the officer who was passed over has been promoted a brevet lieutenant-colonel, and is now ordered to rejoin the very battalion in which is the recently appointed second-in command to whom the officer from Thibet will be senior for all but purely regimental duties. But this is not quite all; in the regiment there is another field-officer who is junior to them both, but immeasurably their senior in Army rank by reason of being a brevet lieutenant colonel for South Africa. All three will have a unique opportunity for the practice of tact, when the officer who was brought in commands a battalion, with the brevet lieutenant colonel from Thibet as his second in command and the brevet lieutenant-colonel from South Africa as their senior company commander. This will be one of those situations which no foreigner can understand.

Following close upon the heels of their instructions for restricting recruiting for all branches of the Navy to the most desirable men offering, their lordships are inquiring what number of volunteers are likely to offer throughout the fleet from among the seamen and Marines if the stoker rating were thrown open to them. The Commander-in-Chiefs at the home ports have been called upon to send in the list from the various ships and establishments under their commands. It is satisfactory to find the Admiralty are contemplating the introduction of mature and disciplined men, if they can be obtained, among the young and, in some cases, rougher material of which the stoker complement of a newly-commissioned ship generally consists. The stokers are not yoked or broke to military discipline, as are the seamen and Marines; but are recruited and, after being put through a short course of drill, sent below to be trained in stokehold duties.

As a consequence, the younger second-class stokers have not the same instincts of ready obedience as those who have been drilled in the ranks for long periods. Yet in the past the duty of controlling this less disciplined element has been imposed on a body of officers to whom power of punishment has, to a certain extent, been denied. The introduction, therefore, among their men of a disciplined leaven will be most welcome, provided always that ability to stoke is accompanied by a good character and correct habits of discipline. No doubt many desirable candidates for a change of rating which will take them from the upper deck to the engine-room department will be forthcoming, if free volunteering is eventually sanctioned. It must however, be remembered that the men who intend to earn a pension in the Navy will lose as well as gain money by going below; for all seamen ratings who re-engage to complete for pension at the expiration of their first period of 12 years obtain an extra twopence per diem for doing so. No such inducement as this is held out to the stoker ratings, although in the Navy of the present a stoker is quite as important a unit in a fighting ship's crew as an able seaman. The time would, therefore, appear to have arrived for this matter to receive consideration.

A great deal of attention is now being given by the torpedo officers of the fleet to increasing the rate of discharge from submerged tubes. It is hardly correct to speak of rapid-firing torpedoes at present, although six shots with Whiteheads from a submerged tube in ten minutes, which stands as the record of the British Fleet, is a very creditable performance. Not long since a flag-officer provided a cup to be completed for by the ships of a large squadron for rapidity and accuracy in torpedo practice, and it may be hoped—when it is remembered how much rapid-hitting gun-fire was improved by this method—that his example will be followed in all our other fleets and squadrons. If it is not reasonable to expect officers to provide these incentives to efficiency from their private means, then the Admiralty should consider the desirability of providing a reasonable amount of encouragement for super-excellence from the public purse.

A PAUPER of Biswainen, in Germany, has broken his right leg nine times, and his left leg seven times. A man's hobby!

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien," was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Feverr, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead

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EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE, and PILLS, REMEDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard. S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drop.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS & BATLIWALLA & Co's CHOLERAL (specific for Cholera) may be had from Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Phillips & Co., Beynon & Co., &c., &c., &c. or from the Sole Manufacturers, Dr. H. L. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay, at Re 1 per Bottle.

DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.

Agents:
H. J. RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
BOMBAY
AND
KURRACHEE.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

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THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 6	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 [illegible]	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at [illegible] by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 3[illegible], being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age [illegible] for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, A QUANTITY OF BRASS PIGS AND IRON, ETC., AT THE CASTLE PARK ARSENAL FORT BEHIND THE TOWN HALL.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in Charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, bags sand common, pawlins (unserviceable) helmets single stick, brass pig unserviceable blankets doosootee old iron lot scrap, binoculars boxes amount tin lined, two double pole Field Officer I P complete tents, gunnies, tape cotton, canvas plain, rubbish etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FOG SIGNALS.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein—

Ex s s Tabristan,
687-4—1 case fog signals.

ON SATURDAY, the 21th instant at 3 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong English built rubber tyred Dog Cart in very good order.
1 handsome strong victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass, frosted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 Bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 Grey pony quiet in harness.

BONA FIDE SALE.
VERY RARE AND UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY.

Under instructions from Syed Sirdar Alikhan and with the consent of Hormusji N Vakil, Esq., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 21st, SUNDAY, the 22nd, TUESDAY, the 24th, and WEDNESDAY, the 25th January, at 1 p m. each day, sell by public Auction at "Cozy Corner," at the bottom of Doongersey Road Malabar Hill, the whole of the superb household furniture of solid mahogany ordered out from England through Maple & Co., Norris & Co., Ootzman & Co. and others and the very valuable teakwood mahoganised French-polished furniture of the latest design and best workmanship made to order by Wimbridge & Co., John Roberts & Co., and Breslauer & Co. consisting of complete suites for drawing-room boudoir and bed room furniture covered with the latest art fabrics of the finest quality large full size slate billiard table with lamps, cues and mahogany combination, cabinet complete made to special order by Wright & Co., London, the dining room furniture consisting of handsome side-board in choice wood. Dinner wagons, large telescopic dining table to sit 60 persons, chairs, &c. to match superb electroplated ware of exquisite design (specially ordered from Europe) consisting of entree and bacon dishes, cruet stands, butter pots jugs, tea and coffee sets, trays spoons and forks, tantalus &c. one handsome sweet-toned mahogany Boudoir Grand piano by "Erard," very handsome porcelain dinner and desert services of the first quality, hand painted numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma Kananga Doulton Limoges Dresden and Crown Derby ware, rich minton pedestals and pots of handsome colors marble vases of all sizes very rich fine quality velvet and Brussels carpets.

A large collection of oil paintings and oleographs by eminent painters Mezzotints engravings marble busts and statuets and terra-cotta figures, large rich English clocks, chimes, Westminster and Cambridge very handsome gas chandeliers of single double and treble lights and wall lamps, one English-built rubber tyred brougham, and one English-built rubber tyred vis-a-vis by Charles Windover one rubber tyred vis-a-vis and one rubber tyred mail phaeton (Hungarian made) one large English-built rubber tyred gentleman brake &c., &c.

Catalogue are published; and the property is on view.

N.B.—The carriages will be sold on TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m., and the plants will be sold on Thursday the 26th instant at 7-30 a. m.

BENNETT & CO.

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Being antiseptic, its regular use keeps the teeth healthy as well as clean, and also gives them the requisite polish without injuring the enamel. It is at the same time most pleasant to use.

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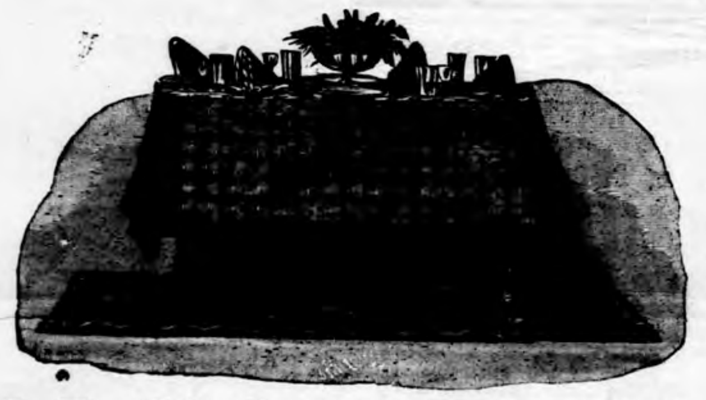

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Very durable, matt pattern, suitable for Family and Camp use Hotels, Messes and Clubs.

6½ feet wide at Rs. 1 0 0 per yard.
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Table Cloths of the above materials made up at a small cost.

SERVIETTES.

No. 1 Quality Bleached 22 inches by 22 inches, Rs. 3 0 0 per doz.
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